POLAND

QUARTERLY STATISTICS

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CONTENTS

GENERAL AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

1. Data contained in the *Poland Quarterly Statistics* are presented in accordance with **the Polish Classification of Activities 2004 (PKD 2004)**, compiled on the basis of a publication of the Statistical Office of the European Communities EUROSTAT – "*Nomenclature des Activites de Communauté Européenne* – NACE rev. 1.1''.
2. Data presented in the *Poland Quarterly Statistics* covers all units of the national economy regardless of ownership, that is, included in public and private sectors. The public sector includes State owned economic entities, units of territorial self-government administration and "mixed" ownership with public sector units' capital majority. The private sector includes units of private domestic ownership (of natural persons and other private entities), foreign ownership (of foreign persons) and "mixed" ownership with a majority of private sector unit capital (property).
3. All data are presented according to the Polish Classification of Activities (PKD), compiled on the NACE rev. 1. 1.
4. Data on employment, employees, wages and salaries:
   - data do not include budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety;
   - quarterly data refer to those entities of the national economy, in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons, furthermore, data excludes persons employed abroad and engaged in social and political organizations, trade unions, etc.;
   - average monthly total wages and salaries in quarterly periods include complete statistical population;
   - annual data covers economic entities regardless of the number of employees.
5. Data on sold production of industry:
   - quarterly data covers those economic entities, in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons;
   - annual data covers all economic entities regardless of the number of employees.
6. Data on the sale of construction and assembly production:
   - quarterly data (on accrued basis) covers those economic entities of construction, in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons;
   - annual data covers all economic entities of construction regardless of the number of employees.

   Data on the sale of construction and assembly production does not cover works performed abroad.
7. Data on the production of selected products in all kinds of activities refers to those units, in which the number of employees exceeds 49 persons.
8. Data on the financial results of non-financial enterprises covers economic units keeping accounting ledgers and which are obligated to prepare quarterly reports on revenues, costs and the financial result – F-01/I-01 (with the exception of units in which the principal activity is classified as "Agriculture, hunting and forestry", "Fishing" and "Financial intermediation" according to the NACE), in which the number of employees exceeds 49 persons.
9. Annual data covers investment outlays refer to all units of the national economy. Quarterly and annual data about newly started investments refer to economic entities, irrespective of kind of activities, in which the number of employees exceeds 49 persons. Data is presented on accrued basis.
10. The category "enterprise sector", indicates those units which carry out economic activities in the following areas: forestry, logging and related service activities; sea fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; construction; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; real estate activities, renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods, computer and related activities, other business activities; collection and treatment of sewage and of other waste, sanitation, remediation and similar activities; recreational, cultural and sporting activities and other service activities.
11. Data is compiled according to the respective organizational status of units of the national economy.
12. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are calculated, as a rule, on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in tables.
13. Some figures are provisional and may be revised in later editions of this quarterly.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Data regarding the average number of employed persons are given after converting of part-time paid employees on full-time paid employees excluding employers and own-account workers (beyond private forms in agriculture) as well as agents.
   Employees comprise:
   - persons employed on the basis of a labour contract (wage-earners);
   - owners and co-owners of units engaged in economic activity (including family members supporting them);
   - owners, co-owners, and lessees of individual farms, including family members supporting them;
   - outworkers;
   - agents (including contributing family workers and persons employed by agents);
   - co-operatives members of agricultural production;
   - clergy fulfilling priestly obligations.
3. Data on average paid employeement includes persons employed on the basis of a full-time and part--time contract, converted to a full-time period.
4. Average monthly nominal wages and salaries per employee are computed assuming the following:
   - personal wages and salaries (excluding wages and salaries of outworkers and apprentices well as persons employed abroad),
   - payments from a share in profit or in the balance surplus of cooperatives,
   - additional annual wages and salaries for employees of budget sphere entities,
   - fees paid selected groups of employees for their work resulting from labour contracts.
5. Data on average monthly wages and salaries per employee is presented in gross, i.e. including deductions for personal income taxes and also employee's contributions to compulsory social security paid by insured person.
6. Average monthly real gross wage and salary indices are calculated as a quotient of the average monthly nominal gross wage and salary index and the consumer price index of households of employees.
7. Gross fixed capital formation in the Gross Domestic Product covers only those expenditures, which increases the value of fixed assets. The value of initial investment equipment and interests on investment credits and investment loans for the period of investment realization is not included. Outlays for total repair and the value of the increase in the basic herd in agriculture are taken into consideration. According to "ESA 1995" gross fixed capital formation includes the intangible fixed assets, such as, among others, purchase in costs of property law, organization and acquisition costs of initial capital and others. Changes in inventories comprise the value of inventory growth (fuel included), not completed production, finished products, goods and material part of interperiod settlements of own costs. In private farms in agriculture the value change in inventions constitute the value of rise in plant and animal production and trading herd. Each element of changes in inventories is valuation at annual average prices in order to eliminate the unjustified effect of inflation on gross value added.
8. The M_3 money supply comprises:
   - currency in circulation (outside banks);
   - deposits and other liabilities of households, non-monetary financial institutions, non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions serving households, local government institutions, social security funds;
   - other components of M_3, i.e. debt securities including those with a primary maturity date within up to 2 years issued by banks and purchased by non-banking entities as well as banks' liabilities related to transactions with a promise to repurchase.
9. Gross financial result (profit or loss) is a result on economic activity, corrected by result on extraordinary events.
10. Net financial result (profit or loss) is obtained after decreasing the gross financial result by the obligatory encumbrances.
11. Price indices of:
   - sold production of industry (i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply) are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, included in the above mentioned sections. The survey covers about 3,3 thous. (10%) units, in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons. The aggregated price indices are calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production from 2000. These values are updated by the price changes and the changes of the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
   - construction and assembly production are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey of prices of works realized by specifically selected economic units, classified in ''the construction'' section, that is, by about 480 construction and assembly enterprises (5%), in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons. The aggregated price indices since 1996 are calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production aggregates at lower levels from 2000. These values are validated by the price changes and the changes of the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
   - consumer goods and services are obtained on the basis of a retail price survey of selected representative goods and services (approx. 1800 in 2008). The survey is conducted on the basis of price observations carried out in selected retail outlets, and service and catering units located in districts covered by the price survey (town or part of a town) and constitutes the basic source of information. Price-lists, regulations and decisions applicable to the

uniform prices binding throughout the country constitute additional sources of information.

Price indices of consumer goods and services are calculated using as a system of weight the annual structure of expenditures (excluding own consumption) of households for purchases of consumer goods and services from the year preceding the survey year. The grouping of consumer goods and services is presented on the basis of the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose adapted for the needs of Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (COICOP/HICP);

- procurement of agricultural products - compiled on the basis of information on prices paid in a given period of time by procurement entities for products directly from agricultural producers. These prices are averages and are computed as a quotient of the value (excluding VAT) and quantity of every single product.

12. The source of the data on foreign trade statistics from 1992 till end of Aprill 2004 was the customs declaration document - Single Administrative Document (SAD).

    Since 1 May 2004, i.e. from the day of Poland's accession to European Union (UE), the sources of data above of foreign trade turnover are:

- SAD custom declaration document, used exclusively for registration of the foreign trade with the third countries, i.e. non EU countries (in the EXTRASTAT system;
- declaration of the import and export used for registration of the trade between EU countries exclusively (in the INTRASTAT system);
- since 1st of January 2006, Poland has used the alternative data sources, which register "the specific goods" and movements, i.e. electricity, gas, sea products and military goods.

    The data obtained from the connection of mentioned above the sources, create unified collection of the statistical data on the foreign trade turnover.

13. The value of import is presented according to cif, i.e. including the transportation and insurance costs to Polish border. The value of export is presented according to fob.
14. Data on turnover by group of countries is presented in imports according to the country of origin and in exports according to the country of destination. A country of origin is a country in which the goods were produced, processed or transformed and in this form entered the Polish customs territory. A country of destination is a country in which the goods are consumed, i.e. country in which the goods are finally used, processed or transformed.
15. Current account of the balance of payments on a transaction basis includes transactions concerning the settlement for goods, services and current transfers.
    Published data are not comparable to the data based on the balance of payments compiled on the cash basis, presented in the previous editions of "Poland Quarterly Statistics".

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(0) - magnitude not zero, but less than 0.5 of a unit
(0.0) - magnitude not zero, but less than 0.05 of a unit
(**..**) - data not available or not reliable
x - not applicable
* - data altered in relation to that published in the previous edition

In this publication system of units is used which correspond to the following Polish units:

Name	Abbreviation	In figures	Polish name
thousand	thous.	10^3	tysiąc
million	mln	10^6	milion
billion	bln	10^9	miliard

NOTE

*Central Statistical Office presents on Internet publication **"Poland – macroeconomic indicators"** containing broad set of quarter and annual macroeconomic data (Polish and English version)*

Publication consists of three currently updated parts. Part I contains quarterly macroeconomic information since 1997 (20 time series), part II – more detail statistical economic indicators since 1997 (quarterly data, nearly 460 time series) and part III – annual economic data since 1995 (above 260 time series).

Publication is rendered free of charge.

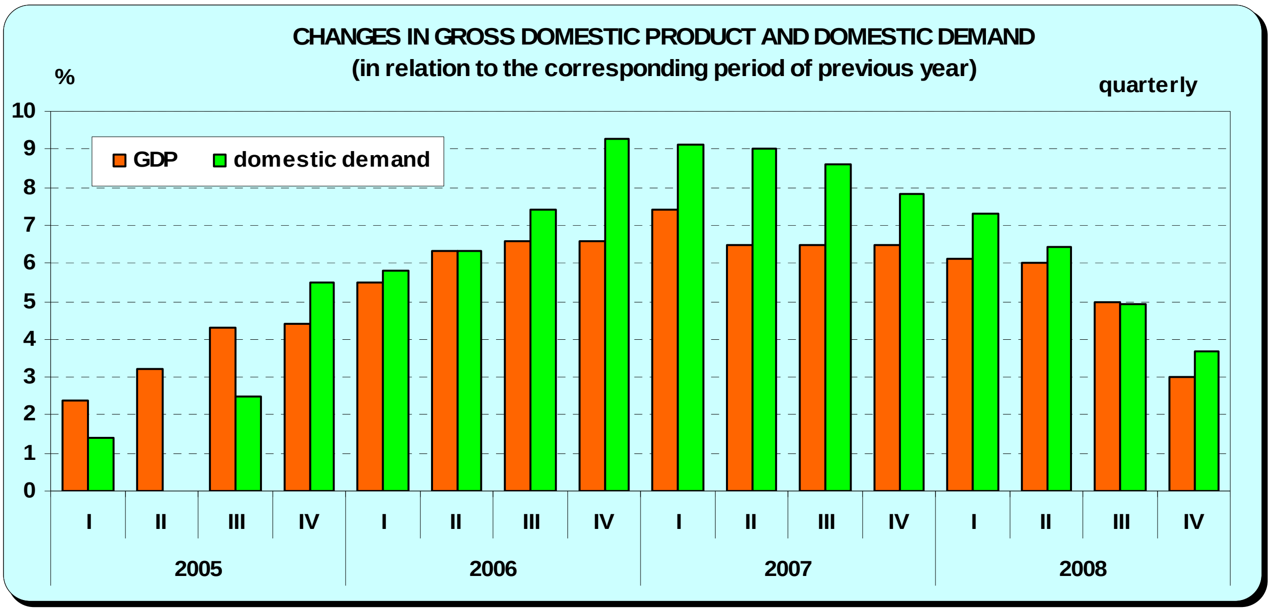
*Internet address: **www.stat.gov.pl***

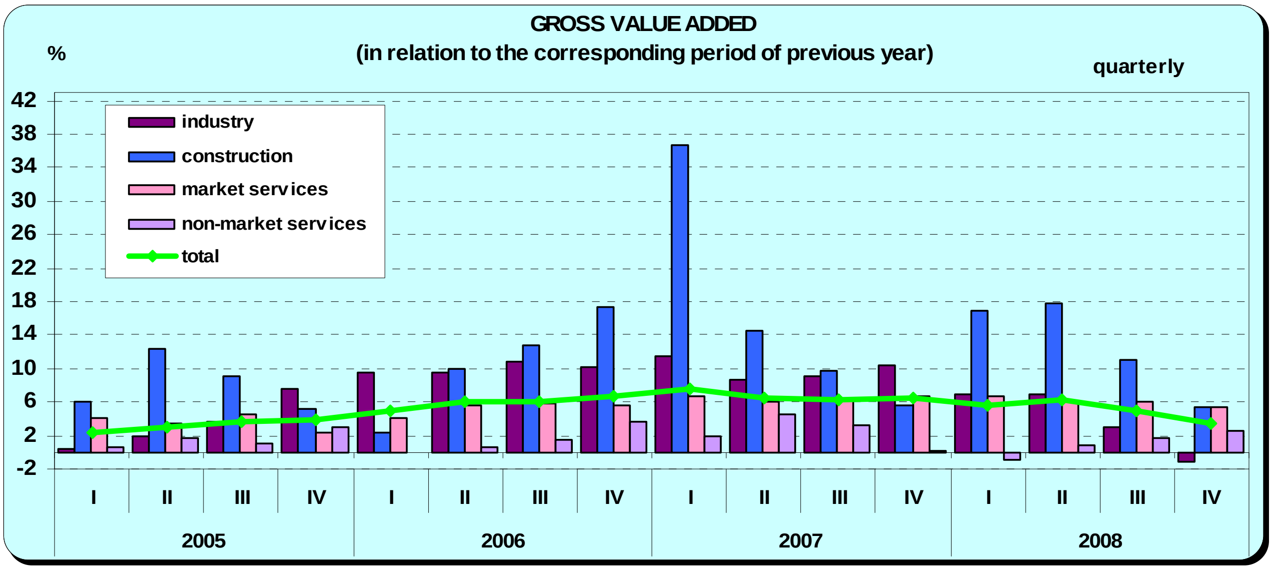
I. THE ECONOMY OF POLAND IN 2008

Introduction

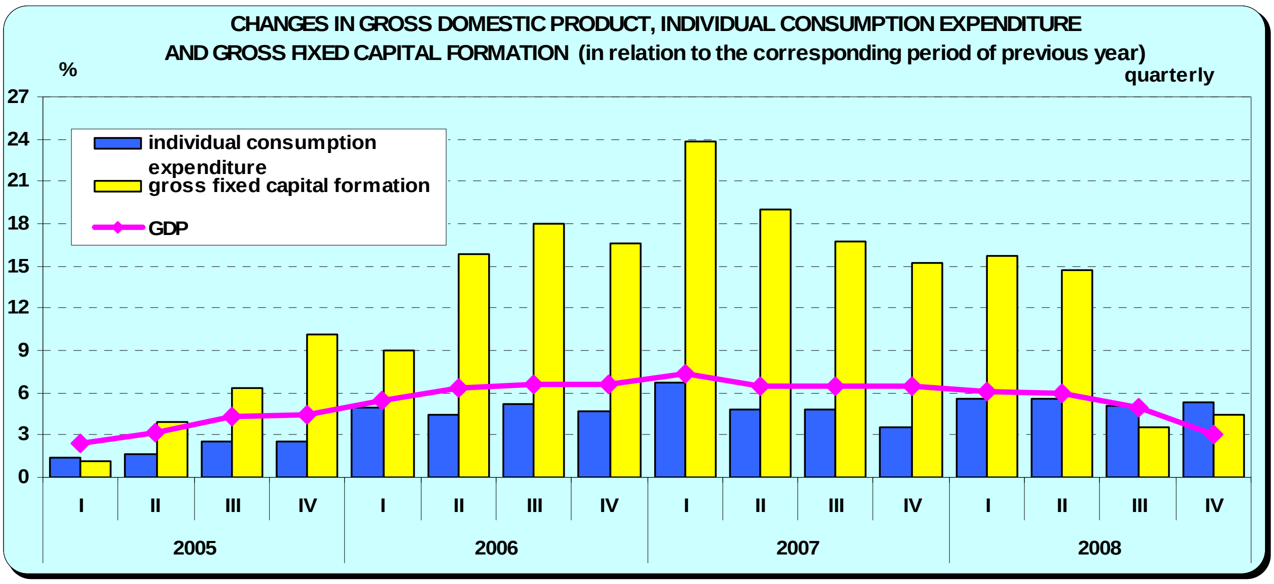
The economic growth rate in 2008 was slower than the very high observed in the two preceding years. Despite the symptoms of slowdown recorded in the 2nd half in many areas of the economy, Poland was one of the countries with the highest GDP growth in the European Union. The accumulation of unfavourable phenomena on global financial markets, as well as the downward situation observed in the world economy influenced the gradual weakening of the foreign demand dynamics, exerting an indirect impact on the attitude of domestic entrepreneurs. The dynamics of production in industry had been declining since the middle of the year, and in the 4th quarter the sold production of industry was lower than a year earlier. Following the high growth recorded in the 1st half of the year, in subsequent periods a weakening of the retail sales dynamics was observed. A growth rate in construction and assembly production was still high, but also slower than the previous years. In the last months of the previous year, a weakening of the hitherto observed positive tendencies occurred in the labour market. In the 4th quarter, the price dynamics of consumer goods and services weakened. However, in the whole year 2008 these prices grew more rapidly than in the preceding year. As a result, despite the nominal growth of average wages and salaries in the enterprise sector being faster than in 2007, the growth of their purchasing power was slightly lower than a year earlier.

According to preliminary estimates, the real gross domestic product in 2008 was higher than the previous year by approx. 4.9% (compared to 6.7% in 2007). The gross value added grew by 5.0% (in 2007 by 6.6%) – with the highest growth observed in construction (by 11.3%) and in market services (by 6.1%). The growth of the gross value added in industry was considerably slower than in 2007 (3.7% against 9.9%).





The growth of domestic demand weakened considerably, compared to the one recorded a year earlier (5.5% against 8.6%), and was higher than the GDP growth. The growth in total final consumption expenditure was higher than in 2007 (5.9% against 4.7%), with a faster growth recorded in individual consumption (growth of 5.4% compared to 5.0% a year earlier). Following a very high growth in the two preceding years the dynamics of gross capital formation was considerably slower (growth of 4.2%), due to the weakening of the growth rate in gross fixed capital formation to 8.1% (from 17.6% in 2007 and 14.9% in 2006). The rate of investment in the national economy grew to more than 22.0%.



It is estimated that the total sold production of industry in 2008 was 3.3% higher than the previous year. In enterprises employing more than 9 persons, the dynamics of production had been declining since the 3rd quarter, in consequence, the sales growth in 2008 amounted to 3.5%, including to 4.0% in manufacturing, and to 2.8% in mining and quarrying. In the electricity, gas and water supply section a drop of 1.7% was recorded. Among the main industrial groupings, the highest growth in sales occurred in the entities manufacturing mainly durable consumer goods – by approx. 15%, and capital goods – by approx. 10%. The growth in sold production of industry in divisions and groups regarded as drivers of technological development (12.4%) was considerably higher than the average growth in industry and their share in the total value of sold production of industrial enterprises grew in annual terms to 16.5%.

According to the estimate, the total construction and assembly production in 2008 was higher than in the preceding year by approx. 11%. In entities employing more than 9 persons, the growth amounted to 12.9%. The share of dwelling construction in the production structure was slightly higher. In 2008, 165.2 thous. dwellings were completed, i.e. by 23.6% more than a year earlier. In 2008, following 5 years of growth, a year-on-year drop was recorded in the number of dwellings for which construction permits have been granted, as well as in the number of dwellings started (by 7.1% and by 5.6%, respectively).

It is estimated that the growth in total retail sales in 2008 was lower than the previous year, and amounted to 5.3%. In trade and non-trade enterprises employing more than 9 persons conducting retail sales, the growth rate also weakened in annual terms (from 14.0% in 2007 to 9.6%), the largest fall being in the sales group of motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts. The sales, among others, of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels, as well as food, beverages and tobacco products, grew at a slower pace than the previous year. In contrast, high growth was maintained, among others, in the sales of furniture, radio, TV and household appliances, as well as in the sales of textiles, clothing and footwear.

The financial results obtained in 2008 by non-financial enterprises employing 50 persons and more were weaker than the high results obtained in the two preceding years. Given that the revenues from total activity grew at a lower rate than the cost of obtaining revenues the cost level indicator worsened. The result on economic activity was worse than a previous year in majority of sections (except for, among others, mining and quarrying and construction). The net profit decreased, while the net loss considerably grew. A considerable worsening of the result on financial operations was recorded. All the basic economic and financial indicators were lower than in 2007. Within the total structure of costs by type, the share of the costs of gross wages and salaries, as well as the share of services made by other contractors increased.

In 2008, the investment outlays (in constant prices) in the enterprises employing more than 49 persons were by 6.2% higher than the previous year (compared to 26.2% growth in 2007). A growth in investment outlays (in current prices), considerably higher than on average, was recorded in mining and quarrying, in electricity, gas and water supply, and in trade and repair. The investment outlays in manufacturing grew in annual terms, however, their growth rate was considerably slower than in the two preceding years. The total estimated value of the investments newly started in 2008 was only slightly above the level recorded a year earlier. A drop was recorded in the outlays incurred by the entities with foreign capital participation (by 5.6%). Their share in total outlays decreased, compared to 2007; units operating in manufacturing accounted for approximately half of the outlays in this group of entities.

The positive tendencies on the labour market, which had been continuing for a long time, weakened, which was partly related to the impact of seasonal factors. The increase in employment in 2008 amounted to 4.8%, and a gradual slowing down of its dynamics had been recorded since February. The fastest growth rate still occurred in construction. The drop in the registered unemployment rate, observed since the beginning of 2008, was stopped in November, when the unemployment rate increased to 9.1%, and then to 9.5% in December (compared to 11.2% in the previous year). In the period of twelve months of the previous year, the number of registered unemployed persons declined (by 15.6% to 1473.8 thous.). Among the registered unemployed persons, the share of long-term unemployed persons and persons without occupational qualifications was lower than the previous year, while the percentage of young persons increased.

After high growth recorded in the 1st half of 2008, including, in particular, in the 2nd quarter, in the period of July–December there was a significant slowdown of the dynamics of average monthly wages and salaries in the enterprise sector. Nevertheless, a growth in nominal wages and salaries was in 2008 higher than in the preceding year. Real wages and salaries grew at a slower pace than in 2007. The purchasing power of the average monthly retirement pays and pensions was more favourable than in the preceding year – due to the weakening of the prices phenomena, the fastest growth was recorded in the 4th quarter of 2008.

In the first three quarters of 2008, the acceleration of the growth rate of consumer prices was observed and, despite the slowdown occurring in the 4th quarter, the average annual growth of consumer prices in 2008 was significantly higher than that recorded a year before (4.2% against 2.5%), exceeding the level assumed in the budget act for 2008. It was mainly influenced by rapidly growing prices of goods and services associated with housing, and prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages. A growth in the prices of sold production of industry in 2008 was slightly higher than a year before, amounting to 2.6%, while in construction and assembly production it was lower, amounting to 5.0%.

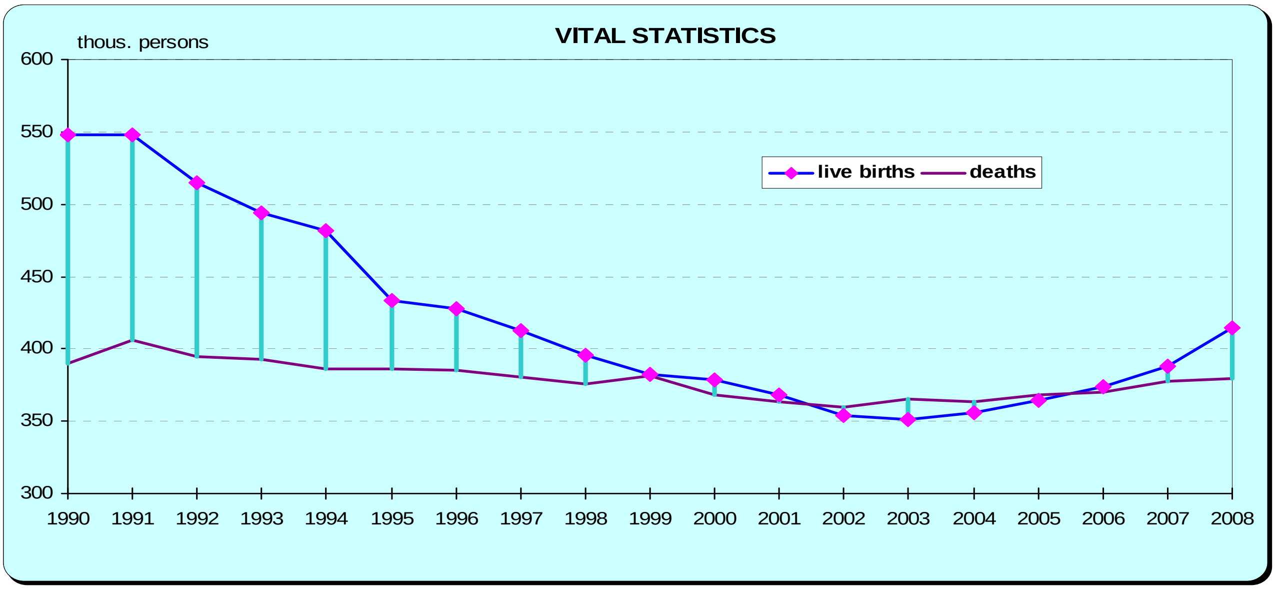
The year 2008 was the second in a row, in which the gross agricultural output increased (by 3.5%, according to preliminary estimates). The crop output was higher than a year before, which was influenced by very high fruit production (compared to the disastrous in the previous year). The production of cereals also grew, among others, due to a larger crop area than the previous year. In contrast, animal output declined, which was connected, among others, with the deepening of downward tendencies in pig stock, and a drop in the production of pigs for slaughter, with an insignificant growth of cattle stock.

In the agricultural market, after a high increase in prices in the 1st half of 2008, since August a drop in the prices of cereal procurement was recorded in annual terms. The procurement prices of poultry and milk were lower than the previous year. On the other hand the prices of pigs were significantly higher. Within the marketplace turnover in 2008, growth tendencies in the prices of agricultural products predominated. The average annual prices of cereals were higher than in 2007; piglets and pigs gained significantly in price. As a result of the higher price dynamics of goods and services purchased by farmers for current agricultural output and investment purposes compared to the prices of the agricultural products sold by them, the “price gap” index worsened as compared to 2007, and was unfavourable for agricultural producers (91.8).

The realization of revenue and expenditure in 2008 was lower than that assumed in the budget act (by almost 10% each). The state budget closed with a deficit of PLN 24.6 bn, which constituted 90.8% of the amount assumed in the budget act.

Demographic Situation in Poland

According to preliminary estimates, at the end of 2008 the population of Poland amounted to approx. 38135 thous. persons, i.e. over 20 thous. more than the previous year. The past year was the first one in 11 years in which a positive actual increase in the population was recorded. The pace of the increase of the population was positive, and amounted to 0.05% (against minus 0.03% in 2007).



In 2008, mainly due to positive changes in the birth level, the natural increase was positive, and amounted to over 35 thous.; on average, per each 10 thous. persons, the population grew by 9 persons (in 2007 – 3 persons, and at the beginning of the 90's – over 40 persons). The third year in a row, a positive natural increase has been recorded; the four previous years were characterized by a natural loss, the highest – 2003 (14.1 thous.). The rate of natural increase is definitely higher in rural areas.

As regards the number of population, Poland is in the 32nd place among the countries of the world, and in the 6th place among the European Union countries. When it comes to population density, we are in the group of European countries with an average population density. On average, there are 122 persons per 1 km^2 of the country's area; in urban areas approx. 1091, in rural areas 51. The number and share of urban areas dwellers in the total population is still decreasing. The urban areas population currently constitutes slightly over 61%, whereas the population living in rural areas is gradually increasing.

In 2008, an increase in the number of population was recorded in 9 voivodships, the highest in the Pomorskie, Mazowieckie and Wielkopolskie voivodships. In 2008, the number of population decreased as compared to 2007, to the greatest extent in the Opolskie, Łódzkie and Świętokrzyskie voivodships. In the other voivodships, in which a decrease in the number of population was observed, the pace of actual loss is clearly weaker than in 2007.

It is estimated that in 2008 the negative balance of definite international migration[1] amounted to over 15 thous., and was lower than in 2007 by approx. 5 thous. The number of immigrants grew systematically (most often being the number of returning Poles), from 7 thous. in 2003 to approx. 15 thous. in 2008.

According to the preliminary data in 2008, over 414 thous. live births were recorded, which means an increase of over 26 thous. in relation to 2007, but over 40% less than in 1983, which was the peak year of the last population boom (724 thous. births). In 2008 the rate of births amounted to 10.9‰ (by 0.7 point more than the previous year, but by almost 9 percentage points less than in 1983).

In the years 1984-2003 a systematic drop in the number of births was recorded. 2008 was the fifth year in a row in which a higher number of births in relation to 2003 was recorded – the most unfavourable year for the demographic development of the country. The increase in the intensity of births is taking place both among families living in urban areas, and among those living in rural areas. In 2007 the rate of births in the urban areas amounted to 9.7 ‰, and in rural areas to 10.9‰ (in 2006 it was 9.3‰ and 10.5‰ respectively).

The growing number of births is connected with women entering the age of highest fertility, who were born in the years of the last population boom (the generations of 1979-1983 and 1984-1988).

Nevertheless, the level of reproduction does not guarantee a simple replacement of generations – the period of birth depression, observed since 1989, is still continuing. In 2007, the total fertility rate amounted to 1.31, which means an increase (of 0.09 a percentage point) in relation to that recorded in 2003, in which the rate was the lowest for over 50 years. The most favourable demographic situation is determined by a rate running at a level of 2.1-2.15, i.e. when, in a given year, there are, on average, two children per one woman between the ages of 15-49.

One of the results of the demographic transformations in the 90's is, among others, a shift in the highest fertility of women, from the 20-24 age group to the 25-29 age group. The consequence of the change in pro-family behaviour is an increase in both the average age of giving birth to a child, which in 2007 was almost 28 years (against approx. 26 years in the middle of the 90's), and in the average age of giving birth to the first child – nearly 26 years old in 2007 (approx. 23 years in the 90's).

An overwhelming majority of children (over 80%) are born in families formed on the basis of legally contracted marriages. At the same time, for a dozen years or so, the percentage of the births on illegitimates has been growing. At the beginning of the 90's approx. 6-7% of children were born into extramarital relationships, whereas in the last few years it has been 17-20%. This percentage is significantly higher in the urban areas – in 2007 it amounted to over 22% – whereas in rural areas it came to over 15%.

It is estimated that in 2008 257 thous. new marriages were contracted – over 8 thous. more than the previous year. The rate of marriages (counted per 1000 population) increased by 0.2 of a percentage point to the level of 6.7‰. The frequency of marriages is similar in urban areas and in rural areas. Invariably among newly contracted relationships, approx. 85% constitute first marriages, i.e. single girls with bachelors. Religious marriages, i.e. those contracted in churches and, at the same time, registered in the civil status offices, constitute about 70% of legally contracted marriages. The average age of women entering into marriage (the median age) in 2007 was 25.4 years, against less than 23 years at the beginning of the 90s, while among men it grew by approx. 2 years, to 27.5. Bridegrooms and brides in urban areas are approx. 1.5 years older than these living in rural areas.

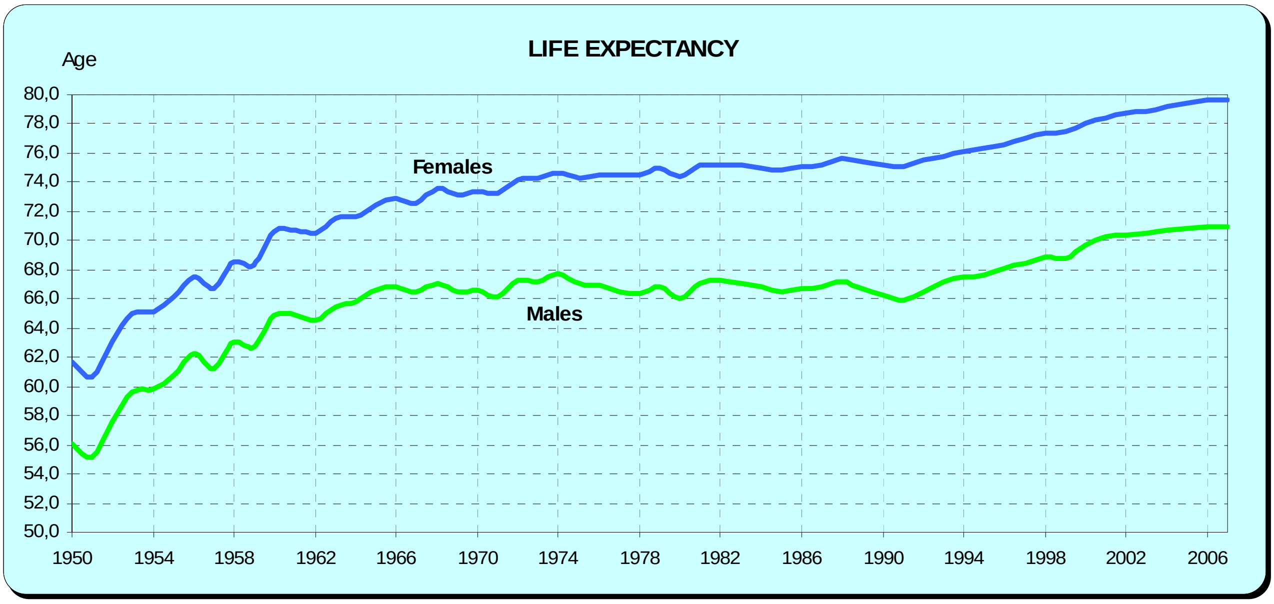
The preliminary data show that in 2008 the number of divorces remained at the level of the previous year. Approx. 66 thous. married couples got divorced; the rate also remained unchanged and amounted to 1.7‰. Among the divorced marriages in 2007, approx. 61% were, altogether, bringing up over 59 thous. minor children (up to the age of 18) while divorcing.

After the systematically observed increase in the number of legal separations in the years 2001-2005, in 2008 again a decrease to less than 4 thous. was observed.

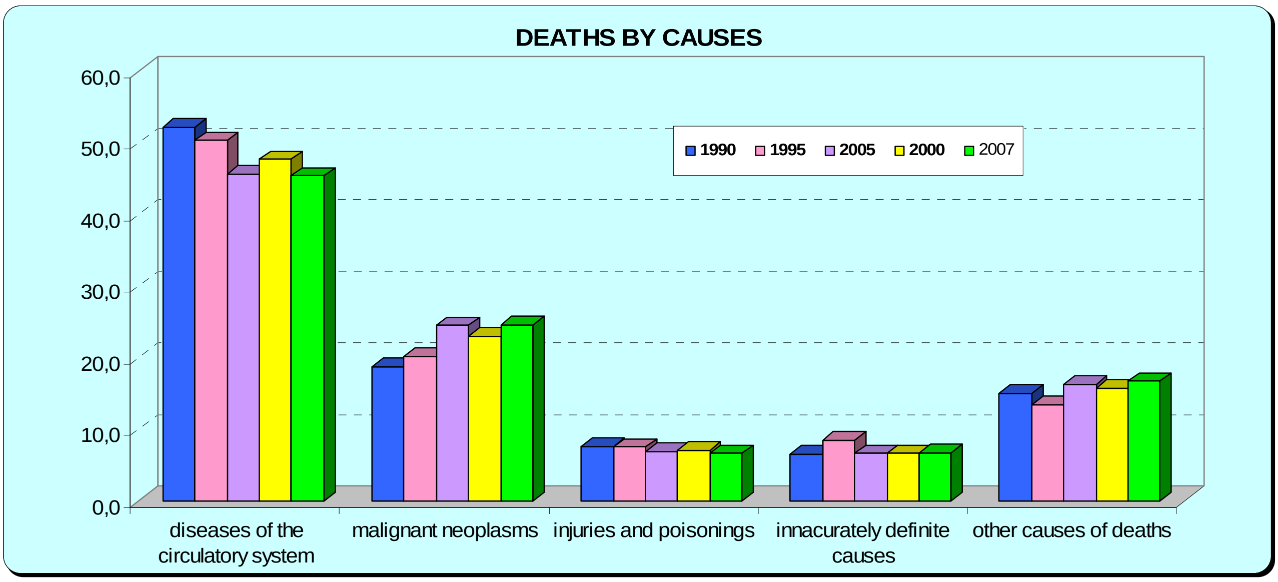
The preliminary data indicate that in 2008 over 379 thous. persons died, i.e. by 2 thous. more than in 2007; the death rate stayed at the level of 9.9‰. Of the total number of dead persons, women account for approx. 47%. After a period of decrease in mortality in the years 1992-1998, since 1999, with the exception of 2004, an increase in registered deaths has been observed, up to approx. 360-380 thous. annually; however the pace of this increase is slower and slower.

The main causes of deaths in Poland are diseases of the circulatory system (the cause of over 45% of all deaths) and neoplasm diseases (approx. 26%), as well as injuries and poisonings (approx. 7%). Within the range of deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system, an essential improvement has been observed. In the first half of the 90s these diseases caused over 52% of the total number of deaths (in 2000 – approx. 48%, and in 2007 – approx. 45%). A sharp increase in the number of deaths caused by neoplasm diseases, with a concurrent increase in the number of new illnesses, is an unfavourable phenomena. In 1990 malignant neoplasm caused 18.7% of deaths, in 2000 they constituted 23.0%, while in 2007 24.6% of all cases.

In 2008, as in the previous year, 2.3 thous. deaths of children at age below one year were recorded. This positive trend in the drop in infant mortality is being continuously observed and confirms the rate expressing the number of deaths among infants per 1000 live births, which in the previous year decreased by 0.4 pt and reached a level of 5.6‰ (in 1990 it amounted to 19.3‰).



The improvement in the situation in the field of mortality, observed since the beginning of the 90's, has influenced favourably the life expectancy of Poles, though a large difference still exists between the life expectancy of men and women. In 2007 the average life expectancy for men was 71 years, and for women 79.7 years. In comparison to the beginning of the 90's, life expectancy has been extended respectively by 4.7 and 4.5 years. The phenomena of a high excessive mortality rate of men has appeared in Poland. Although in the decade of the 90's the difference between the average life expectancy of women and men was decreasing, a gradual increase in this proportion – to 8.8 years in 2007 has been observed since the beginning of the current century.



In the total number of population[2] in Poland, amounting to approx. 38135 thous., women account for almost 52%; there are 107 women per 100 men (among the urban population 111, while in the rural areas 101). A predominance of men in terms of numbers occurs among the population aged up to 44 years – there are 97 women per 100 men; at the age of 44 years, the feminization rate amounts to 124.

In 2007 the median age of the population in Poland was 37.3 years; for men it was 35.3, for women – 39.4 (in 2000 it was respectively: 35.4; 33.4; 37.4). The population living in urban areas is older – the average age was 38.5 years, while in case of residents of rural areas it was 35.5 years.

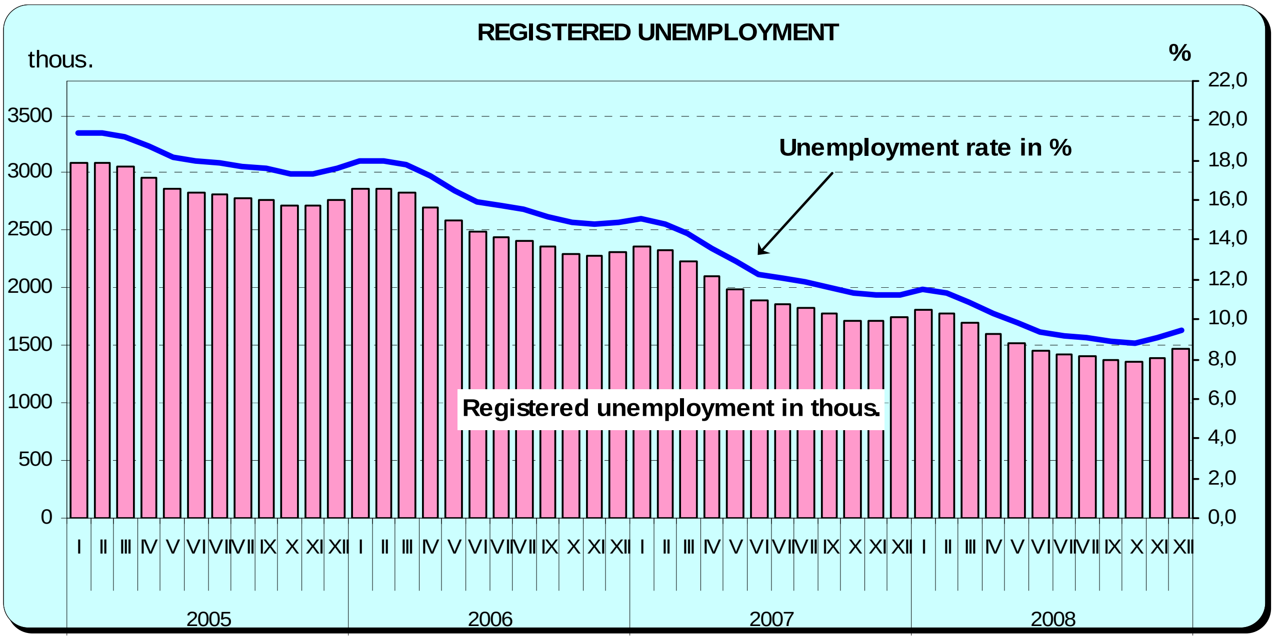
The result of the changes in the demographic processes is the rapidly decreasing number of children and youth (0-17) – their share in the total number of the population declined from 29.0% in 1990, and has reached a level of approx. 19% (in 2000 this percentage was 24.4%). Children aged below 15 years currently account for approx. 15% of the total population, against 24.4% in 1990 (and in 2000 over 19%). Particularly significant changes can be observed in working age of the population (women aged 18-59 years, men 18-64 years). Since 1990, the share of the population of employable age has increased by over 6 percentage points, i.e. from a level of 58.2% to 64.5% (in 2000 it amounted to 60.8%), though the increased pace of the working age of the population is gradually slowing. At the same time, the ageing process of the labour force is occurring as a result of the increase in the number of the non-mobility age of the population, i.e. those aged over 44 years. The share of population at this age is 24.4%, and is over 3 percentage points higher than in 2000. It is estimated that in the years 2001-2008, the number of the working age population increased by almost 1.3 mln, i.e. the population grew on average by approx. 170 thous. persons annually.

In recent years, there has been a further growth in the number of the retirement age population (men aged 65 and more, women aged 60 and more). The share of this group of the total population amounts to 16.3% (in 2000 almost 15%, and in 1990 less than 13%). It is estimated that at the end of 2008, the post-working age population amounted to approx. 6.2 mln persons, against 5.6 mln in 2000.

Relations between the individual age groups of the population are gradually becoming less favourable, which reflects a falling (to the disadvantage of the pre-working age population) demographic dependency rate. Currently, there are 55 persons in a non-working age group per 100 persons in a working age group (25 persons in a post-working age, and 30 aged between 0-17), while in 2000 the value of the dependency rate amounted to 64 (24 for the post-working age and 40 for the pre-working age), and respectively 72, 22 and 50 in 1990.

Labour Market

Despite the unfavourable changes in the monthly terms observed in the last two months of 2008, partly connected with seasonal phenomena, the situation on the labour market in 2008 was better than a year ago. The average paid employment in the enterprise sector rose in comparison to 2007. However, in the second half of the year, a decline in the growth rate was recorded. As a result of a gradual decrease in the number of unemployed persons, observed since October, the unemployment rate reached a considerably lower level than in 2007, and in May 2008, for the first time since 1998, it reached a one-digit level. Among the registered unemployed persons, the share of long-term unemployed persons and persons without occupational qualifications was lower than in 2007, while the percentage of young persons increased. In December 2008, a further increase, though slower than in the previous months, in the average paid employment in the enterprise sector in annual terms, as well as a growth in the registered unemployment rate in monthly terms, were observed.

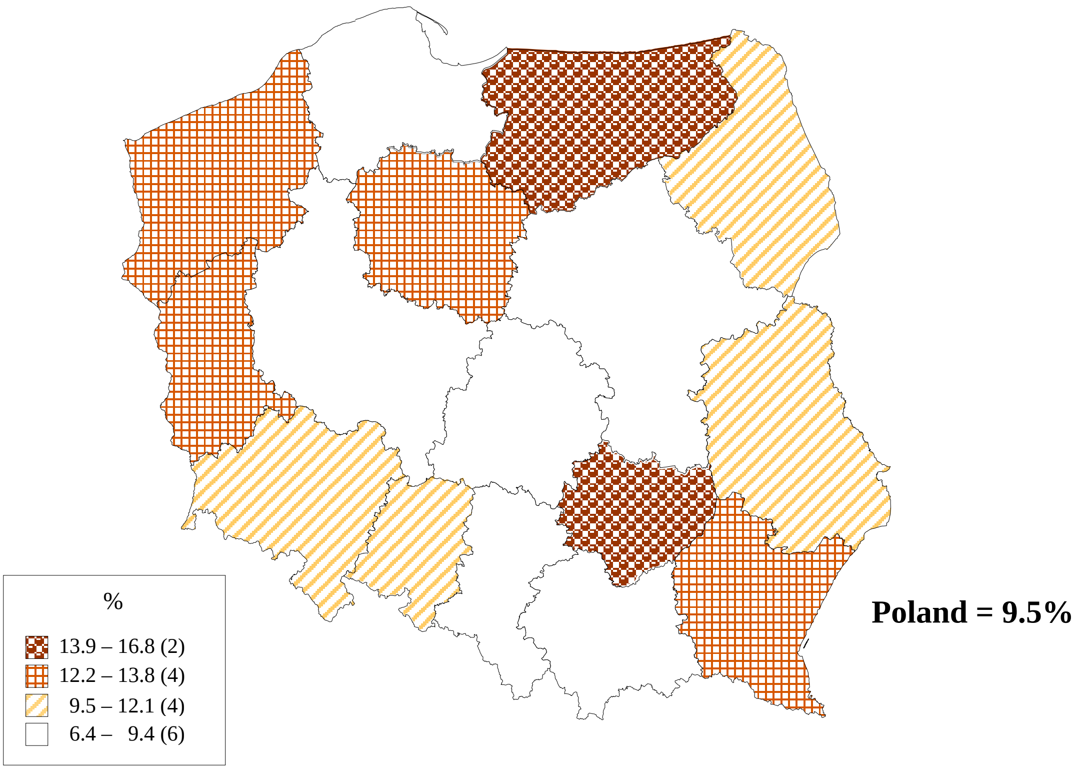


Average paid employment in the enterprise sector in 2008 reached 5398.3 thous. and was 4.8% higher than a year ago (against a growth of 4.7% in the previous year). This was influenced, among others, by the growth in paid employment in the real estate, renting and business activities (by 9.2%), construction (by 9.1%), and trade and repair (by 8.0%). Average paid employment declined in the electricity, gas and water supply section (by 0.6%).

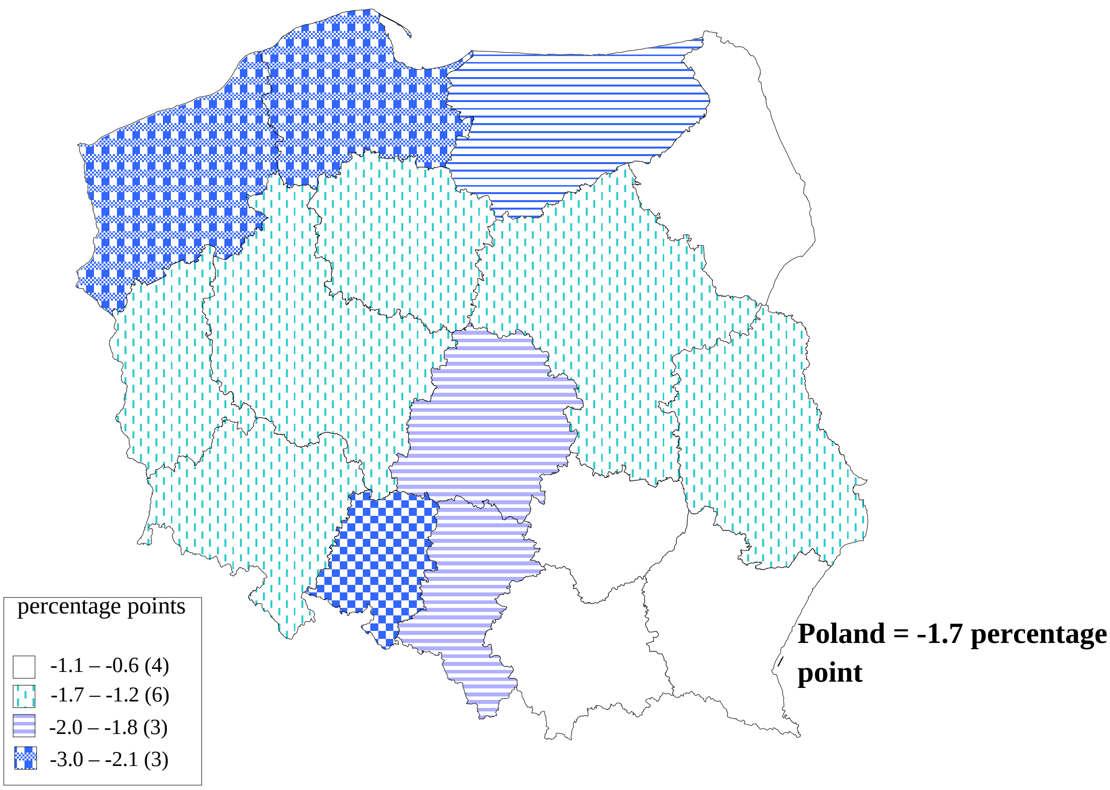
Among the divisions with a significant share in employment, the highest growth in average paid employment was recorded in the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 10.5%), the manufacture of rubber and plastic products (by 10.2%), as well as in the retail trade, repair of personal and household goods (by 9.7%). The most considerable drop in the average paid employment in annual terms occurred in the manufacture of wearing apparel and furriery (by 5.7%).

By the end of December 2008, the number of unemployed persons registered in labour offices amounted to 1473.8 thous., which was lower by 272.8 thous. in annual terms. The unemployment rate amounted to 9.5% and in annual terms decreased by 1.7 percentage points. A drop in the unemployment rate in annual terms was recorded in all voivodships. In comparison to December 2007, the unemployment rate decreased the most in the Zachodniopomorskie voivodship (by 3.0 percentage points), as well as in the Pomorskie and Śląskie voivodships (by 2.3 percentage points each). The highest unemployment rate was noted in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie (by 16.8%) and the Świętokrzyskie (by 13.9%) voivodships, while the lowest (6.4%) – in the Wielkopolskie voivodship. A relatively low unemployment rate occurred also in the Śląskie (6.9%), Mazowieckie (7.3%) and Małopolskie (7.6%) voivodships.

THE RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT IN 2008
At the end of December



CHANGES IN THE RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT
December 2008 to December 2007



The number of registered unemployed persons and the unemployment rate were as follows:

Specification	2007				2008			
	I–III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
Registered unemployed persons (at the end of period):								
in thous. of persons	2232.5	1895.1	1777.8	1746.6	1702.2	1455.3	1376.6	1473.8
corresponding period of the previous year=100	79.1	76.2	75.2	75.6	76.2	76.8	77.4	84.4
Newly registered unemployed persons:								
in thous. of persons.	632.9	535.6	653.2	669.5	587.0	527.0	645.2	717.4
corresponding period of the previous year=100	87.9	93.4	93.7	95.4	92.7	98.4	98.8	107.2
Persons removed from unemployment rolls:								
in thous. of persons	709.9	873.0	770.5	700.7	631.4	773.9	724.0	620.2
corresponding period of the previous year=100	105.8	96.2	93.9	92.7	88.9	88.7	94.0	88.5
Unemployment flow (inflow–outflow)	-77.0	-337.4	-117.3	-31.2	-44.3	-246.9	-78.8	97.2
Unemployment rate (at the end of period) in %:	14.3	12.3	11.6	11.2	10.9	9.4	8.9	9.5

The number of newly registered unemployed in 2008 amounted to 2476.6 thous. persons, and was 0.6% lower than a year ago. Similarly to 2007, the majority of newly registered constituted women (51.4%, against 50.3% in 2007). Persons registering for another time were still the most numerous group among the newly registered unemployed persons. Their share in the newly registered unemployed persons decreased by 0.3 percentage point, up to 80.3% compared to the previous year. The percentage of registered unemployed persons who had not worked yet decreased as well, from 29.0% in 2007 to 27.4%.

In 2008, 2749.4 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment rolls, i.e. 10.0% less than in 2007. The main reason for deregistering was getting a job, as a result of which the status of unemployed persons was lost by 1052.1 thous. registered unemployed persons (as compared to 1266.4 thous. in the previous year), and their share in the total number of declined by 3.2 percentage points to 38.3%. Non-subsidized jobs (including seasonal) were taken up by 865.4 thous. persons, and subsidized jobs (including intervention and public works) by 186.7 thous. persons (in the corresponding period of the previous year it was 1080.7 thous. and 185.8 thous., respectively). Among the remaining persons removed from the unemployment rolls, the percentage of persons who voluntarily resigned from the status of registered unemployed persons increased by 1.2 percentage points to 5.5% and of persons deregistered due to starting training or an internship with employers (by 0.9 percentage point to 12.3%) increased. The percentage of persons who lost their status due to failing to confirm their readiness to take up a job also increased (by 0.7 percentage point to 31.8%).

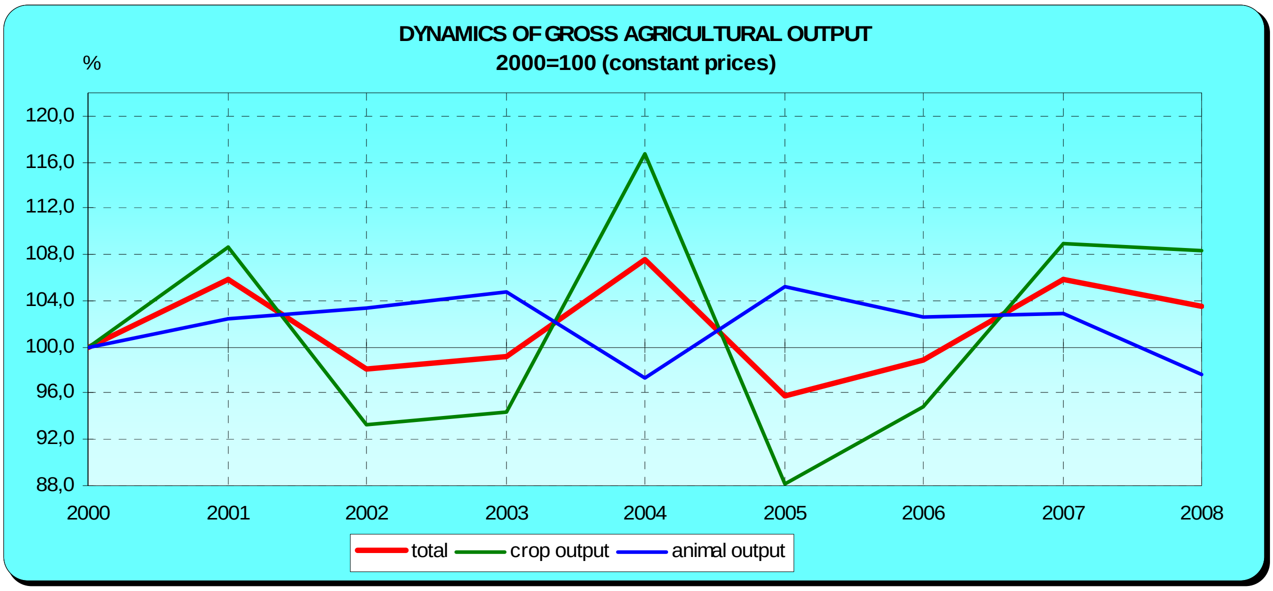
At the end of December 2008, the number of persons without benefit rights amounted to 1202.5 thous., and their share in the total number of registered unemployed persons declined, as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, by 4.1 percentage points to 81.6%.

Among the persons in a specific situation on the labour market, there are, among others, long-term unemployed persons[3], whose share in the total number of registered unemployed persons at the end of December 2008 decreased significantly in annual terms (by 11.5 percentage points to 51.1%). The share of registered unemployed persons aged below 25 years increased (by 1.7 percentage points to 20.7%), while the percentage of persons aged over 50 years slightly decreased (by 0.1 percentage point to 21.6%). 29.2% of registered unemployed persons did not have occupational qualifications (against 31.2% a year ago), 8.2% were bringing up single-handed at least one child up to 18 years, while the disabled accounted for 5.0% (a year ago it was 1.1 percentage point less).

In 2008, 1142.7 thous. job offers were submitted to labour offices, i.e. 8.0% less than the previous year. Offers from the public sector accounted for 25.3% of the total offers (against 23.9% a year ago). The data from the end of December 2008 demonstrate that, the share of job offers not taken for a period longer than one month, in annual terms, decreased (by 3.6 percentage points to 41.2%).

Agriculture

According to preliminary estimates in 2008 a growth in agricultural output was recorded. However, it was lower than the previous year. As compared to 2007, gross agricultural output increased by 3.5% as a result of crop output, i.e. by 8.3%, while animal output decreased by 2.4%.



The dynamics (in constant prices) and structure (in current prices) of gross agricultural output were as follows:

Specification	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 [a]	2007	2008 [a]
	previous year=100								structure in %	
T o t a l	105.8	98.1	99.2	107.5	95.7	98.8	105.9	103.5	100.0	100.0
Crop output	108.6	93.3	94.3	116.7	88.1	94.8	108.9	108.3	55.3	56.6
Animal output	102.5	103.4	104.8	97.3	105.2	102.6	102.9	97.6	44.4	43.4

[a] Preliminary data.

The increase in the crop output was due to the higher production of tree fruit (by 160.3%), berry fruit (by 28.4%) and cereals (by 1.9%). Obtaining a very high fruit production in 2008 (after the previous year disastrous) was enhanced, among others, by favourable agro meteorological conditions occurring during the vegetation period. An increase in cereal production was mainly a result of the growth of their crop area.

Animal output decreased due to a considerable drop in the output of pigs for slaughter (by 10.0%) and the limitation of livestock of pigs.

In 2008, good cereal production in Poland, as well as significantly higher production in Europe and in the world, in comparison to the previous year, influenced the decrease in their prices. Average procurement prices of cereals were by approx. 5% lower than a year ago, while on marketplaces they exceeded the level of the previous year from approx. 5% to approx. 9%. Average procurement price of potatoes was by approx. 1% lower than that recorded in 2007, while within the marketplace turnover it was lower by approx. 36%. Since the beginning of the previous year, the growing deliveries of milk to procurement, combined with a limited demand for it, influenced the gradual decrease in its price. In comparison to the previous year, when the average prices of milk reached a high level, mainly due to rising export demand, in 2008 the average prices of milk declined by 4.5%. As compared to 2006, they were higher by more than 10%. In annual terms, the procurement prices of poultry for slaughter decreased by 1.4%. A drop in the production of pigs caused a considerable increase in the prices of pigs for slaughter – on average, in annual terms, by approx. 16% in procurement and by approx. 13% in marketplaces. On the beef market, the prices of beef were relatively stable after a sudden increase in 2004. In 2008, in a situation of growing interest in cattle rearing and limiting its procurement for the purposes of slaughter, the procurement prices of cattle for slaughter rose in annual terms by 1.8%, while the prices of young cattle for slaughter increased by 2.9%. Within the marketplace turnover, the average prices of farm animals were also higher than in 2007 – of cows by approx. 5%, of heifers by approx. 2%, and of piglets by approx. 24%.

In 2008, as compared to the previous year, a very high increase in the prices of consumer goods and services purchased for the purpose of current agricultural output and investments was recorded. The price of fertilizers rose, on average, by 38.4%, of fodder by 14.5% and of plant protection products by 9.9%. The price growth in the remaining specified groups of production means for agriculture ranged from 3% to nearly 9%.

In 2008, as compared to the previous year, the market conditions for agricultural production worsened significantly. It is estimated that the average increase in the prices of goods and services purchased for the purpose of current agricultural output and investments (12.3%) was considerably higher than the price dynamics of agricultural products sold by private farms (a growth by 3.1%). As a result, the index of price relations (“price gap”) declined to 91.8 (against 107.2 in 2007).

The dynamics of the prices of agricultural products sold by farmers, and the dynamics of the prices of goods and services purchased by private farms, as well as the index of price relations (“price gap”) were as follows:

Specification	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a)]
	previous year=100							
Prices of agricultural products sold	103.8	92.6	99.5	111.4	97.9	102.6	114.5	103.1
Prices of goods and services purchased for the purpose of current agricultural output, investments	106.8	102.0	102.2	109.0	102.0	100.6	106.8	112.3
Index of price relations (“price gap”) of agricultural products sold to goods and services purchased..	97.2	90.8	97.4	102.2	96.0	102.0	107.2	91.8

a) Preliminary data.

A drop in the prices of cereals caused a significant worsening in the relations of the prices of production means for agriculture to the procurement prices of both wheat and rye. As a result of the gradual decrease in the prices of milk maintaining throughout the whole year, the price relations of selected production means to the procurement prices of milk also worsened. With a slight increase in the prices of cattle for slaughter, which did not compensate the high rise in the prices of production means, relations of the prices of these means to the prices of cattle for slaughter were worse than a year ago. In the subsequent quarters of 2008, a gradual improvement only in relations of the prices of production means to the prices of pigs for slaughter was recorded.

The total sown area for production purposes in 2008 amounted to 11.6 mln ha, which was 175 thous. ha (by 1.5%) higher than the previous year. In comparison to 2007, the sown area of the majority basic agricultural crops decreased, except for the crop area of cereals and feed plants. The crop area of rape and turnip rape decreased by 3.2% to approx. 771 thous. ha, of potatoes by 3.6% to approx. 549 thous. ha, of sugar beets by 13.7% to approx. 214 thous. ha, and of field vegetables by 8.9% to approx. 198 thous. ha. The acreage of total cereals cultivation (basic and mixed cereals, maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal crops) increased to 8.6 mln ha (by 2.9%), as compared to 8.4 mln ha in the previous year. The high prices of cereals that continued in 2007 induced farmers to increase, first of all, the crop area of cereals for trade, i.e. maize (by 21.1%), rye (by 6.1%) and wheat (by 7.8%). The crop area of feed plants amounted to approx. 1.1 mln ha, and was by 3.2% higher than in 2007.

The consumption of mineral and chemical fertilizers (NPK) for crops in 2008 amounted to 2142.0 thous. tons in total and, in comparison to the previous year, it was higher by 8.7%. As calculated per 1 ha of agricultural land, 132.6 kg of NPK was consumed (as compared to 121.8 kg of NPK in 2007), including nitrogenous fertilizers – 70.7 kg, potassic – 33.3 kg and phosphatic – 28.6 kg (i.e. more than the previous year by 8.3%, by 7.1% and by 12.2% respectively). The consumption of lime fertilizers (CaO) for crops in 2008 was slightly higher (by 2.9%), which, as calculated per 1 ha of agricultural land, amounted to 38.5 kg, in comparison to 37.4 kg for crops in 2007. The low consumption of lime fertilizers contributed to further soil acidification, which indirectly caused a decrease in yields, and had an adverse influence on the quality of agricultural raw material produced.

According to the resulting estimation from November 2008 production and yields of main crops in 2008 were as follows:

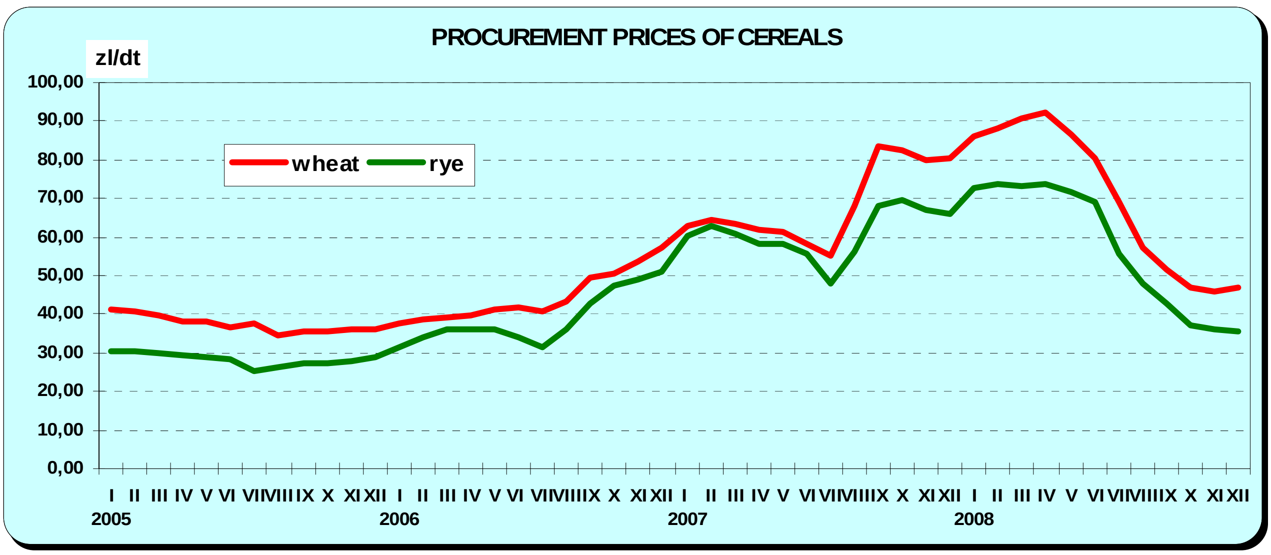
Specification	Crop production			Yields		
	in mln tons	2007=100	2001–2005[a]==100	per 1 ha in dt	2007=100	2001–2005[a]==100
Total cereals	27.7	101.9	103.4	32.2	99.1	100.9
of which basic cereals with mixed cereals	25.7	101.7	103.8	31.4	99.4	101.6
wheat	9.3	111.5	102.8	40.7	103.3	107.1
rye	3.4	110.3	88.2	24.7	104.2	101.2
barley	3.6	90.3	108.5	30.0	92.3	94.6
oats	1.3	86.3	93.8	22.9	91.2	92.7
triticale	4.5	107.5	137.8	33.4	101.5	103.7
mixed cereals	3.7	86.3	93.0	25.4	89.8	92.4
Rape and turnip rape	2.1	99.9	180.5	27.6	103.4	112.2
Potatoes	10.5	88.7	71.7	191	92.3	106.1
Sugar beets	9.4	73.9	76.6	439	85.6	106.8
Field vegetables	4.4	88.8	95.2	x	x	x
Tree fruit	3.3	260.3	119.0	x	x	x
Berry fruit	0.6	128.4	116.6	x	x	x

[a] Average annual.

In 2008, the total production of cereals (i.e. basic cereals with cereal mixed, corn for grain, buckwheat, millet and other cereal crops), with an increased sown area, and a slightly lower yield (by 0.9%), amounted to 27.7 mln tons, i.e. by 1.9% higher than that obtained in 2007 and by 3.4%, in comparison with the average crop production in the years 2001-2005. The productivity from 1 ha of winter cereals was higher than a previous year, except for cereal mixes, while the yield of spring cereals was lower, mostly due to unfavourable agrometeorological conditions occurring in some regions of the country in the spring and summer period. Rape and turnip rape production (2.1 mln tons), with a decrease in the crop area, and simultaneously with higher yield (by 3.4%), approximated the one recorded a year ago, and was by approx. 81% higher than the average production in the years 2001-2005. In 2008, a considerable decline in the production of sugar beets (by 26.1%), potatoes (by 11.3%) and field vegetables (by 11.2%) resulted from a further limitation of the acreage of these crops, and a lower yield. In contrast, tree fruit production was exceptionally high – it amounted to 3.3 mln tons, which was by 160% higher than the very low production of the previous year, and by 19.0% higher than the average production in the years 2001-2005. Total berry fruit production amounted to 0.6 mln tons, i.e. approx. 28% more than in 2007, and approx. 17% more than the average production in the years 2001-2005.

The procurement of basic cereals (including mixed cereals, excluding cereals designated for sowing) from the 2008, crops in the period of July-December 2008[4] amounted to 2952.6 thous. tons, i.e. by 3.1% less than in the corresponding period of 2007. The procurement of wheat amounted to 2039.4 thous. tons (22.0% of harvests), and of rye to 337.4 thous. tons (9.8% of harvests), i.e. by 3.9% less and by 14.7% more than a 2007, respectively. In December of 2008, the procurement of basic cereals (including mixed cereals, excluding cereals designated for sowing) amounted to 289.9 thous. tons, i.e. by 67.9% more than in the corresponding month of 2007, including wheat (227.8 thous. tons) and rye (26.4 thous. tons) by 77.5% and by 32.4% more, respectively.

In the period of January-June 2008, the prices of cereals from the 2007 crops reached a high level. In comparison to the corresponding period of 2007, the prices of wheat in procurement and on marketplaces were by 40.4% and by 25.5% higher, while the prices of rye were by 22.2% and 19.9% higher, respectively. Since May 2008, the prices of cereals have begun to drop. In marketplace turnover the cereals prices were still decreasing. In 2008, the average procurement price of wheat amounted to 66.43 PLN/dt, and that of rye to 54.92%, i.e. by 5.0% and by 9.0% less than the previous year, respectively. In marketplaces, the average prices of wheat (82.82 PLN/dt) and of rye (69.41 PLN/dt), despite the continuing declining trend in the second half of the year 2008, reached a higher level than in 2007 (by 9.0% and by 5.1%, respectively).



The prices of potatoes, following the good harvests in 2007, remained at a low level. In the period of January-June of 2008, the prices of potatoes, both in procurement and on marketplaces, were lower by 24.9% and by 55.3%, respectively, than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the period of July-December (from the previous year's crops), the procurement of potatoes amounted to 886.9 thous. tons, i.e. by 2.6% more than in the corresponding period of 2007. The average annual price of potatoes in procurement amounted to 29.10 PLN/dt, while on marketplaces it came to 63.40 PLN/dt, which was, respectively, by 0.9% and by 35.5% lower than the previous year.

The situation on the markets of basic animal products, with an increased supply of cereals and a drop in their prices, was shaped due to the influence of a considerable decrease in the livestock of pigs, a growing interest in cattle breeding, and the further development of poultry production.

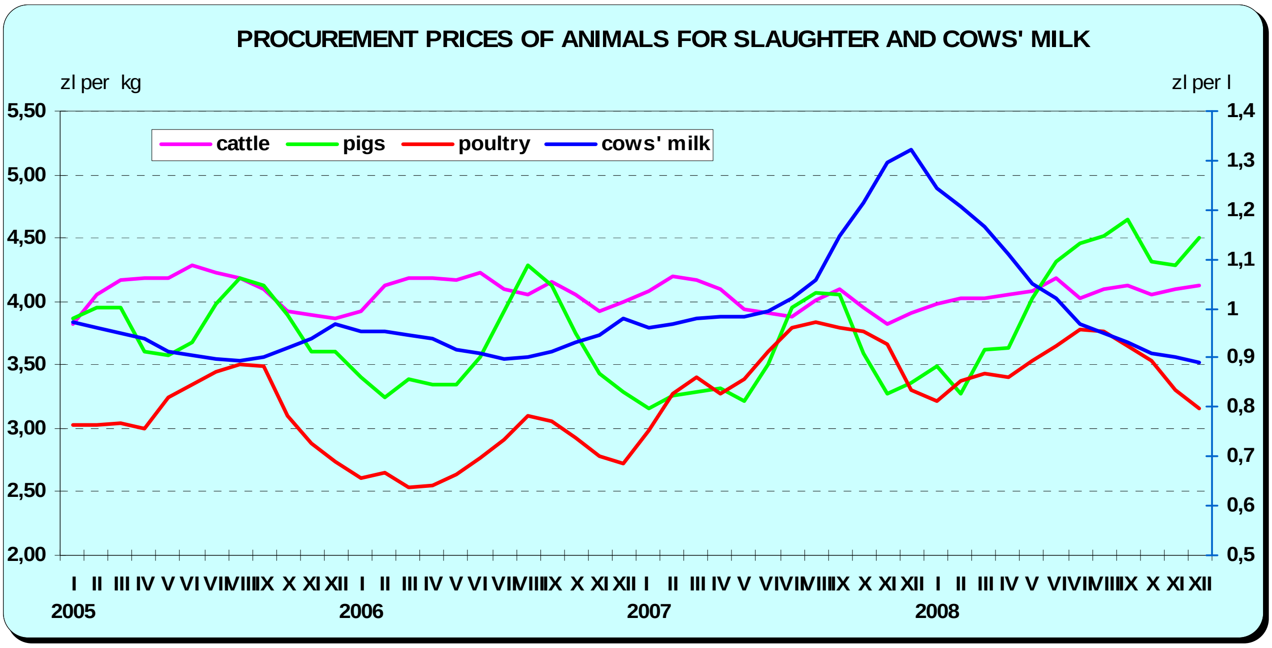
In 2008, as compared to the previous year, the procurement of animals for slaughter was by 1.9% lower than a year ago, i.e. of pigs for slaughter by approx. 10%, and of cattle for slaughter by approx. 15%. The procurement of poultry for slaughter was, in contrast, significantly higher than the previous year (by approx. 16%). As a result of the declining domestic production of pigs, the prices of pigs for slaughter showed a growing trend. The highest prices of pigs for slaughter were recorded on the both markets in September of 2008 – amounting to over 4.6 PLN/kg, i.e. by approx. 14% more than the previous year. Following the seasonal drop in the prices of pigs for slaughter in the first two months of the 4th quarter of 2008, in December, with the procurement amounting to 84.9 thous. tons, the prices of animals for slaughter in procurement and on marketplaces rose in annual terms by 34.1% and by 23.2%, respectively. In 2008, the average price of 1 kg of pigs for slaughter amounted to PLN 3.98 in procurement, while on marketplaces it reached PLN 4.06 , i.e. by 15.6% and 13.1% higher than in 2007, respectively. With a simultaneous growth in the prices of pigs for slaughter and a decrease in the prices of cereals, the profitability of pigs fattening gradually improved. The relation between the procurement price of 1 kg of pigs for slaughter to the marketplace price of rye in December of 2008 amounted to 8.6%, compared to 4.7% in 2007. For the first time since September 2006, it was favourable for pigs producers. In the conditions of the gradual improvement of the profitability of pigs fattening, with a limited supply, the prices of piglets had been growing since March of the previous year. In 2008, the average price of 1 piglet amounted to PLN 103.00, i.e. by 24.0% more than in 2007.

Since 2006, due to the continuing period of very low profitability of pigs production, the declining trend in the breeding of this species had intensified. At the end of March 2008, in comparison with the results of the survey from the previous year, the livestock of pigs fell by approx. 2.3 mln heads to approx. 15.7 mln heads, which was the lowest since 1983. The results of the survey conducted in July and November, concerning the livestock of pigs, indicated further limitations in the breeding of this species. According to the status at the end of November of 2008, pigs livestock amounted to 14.2 mln heads and was approx. 3.4 mln heads (19.2%) lower than in the preceding year. Reduction in livestock was recorded in every weight and commercial group. The livestock of sows for breeding, the size of which reflects the production attitude towards the breeding of pigs and, at the same time, defines the current reproductive capabilities of herd, decreased to 1278.8 thous. heads., including mated sows to 822.5 thous. heads., i.e. by 19.4% and 17.6%, respectively, as compared to the status in the previous year. There were fewer piglets, piglets at an age between 12-18 weeks, and porkers by 22.5%, 15.3% and 19.0%, respectively

With a high domestic supply of poultry for slaughter, following a period of growth in the prices of poultry for slaughter, continuing from February to July of 2008, the prices of poultry for slaughter showed a declining tendency till the end of the previous year. In December 2008, with the procurement of poultry for slaughter (73.5 thous. tons) by 11.9% higher than a year ago, the prices of poultry for slaughter (3.15 PLN/kg) were by 4.4% lower in annual terms. In 2008, the average procurement price of poultry for slaughter amounted to 3.48 PLN/kg, and was by 1.4% lower than in 2007.

In the subsequent months of 2008, with a decreased supply, the prices of cattle for slaughter on both markets showed a growing tendency. In December of 2008, with the procurement of cattle for slaughter (13.5 thous. tons) by 2.4% higher than a year ago, a slight increase was recorded in the prices of cattle for slaughter (by 1.0%), and in the prices of young cattle for slaughter (by 1.8%), up to a level higher than a year before by 5.6% and by 8.1%, respectively. On marketplaces, the prices of cattle were higher by 1.6% than in December 2007. The average annual procurement price of cattle for slaughter (4.05 PLN/kg) and of young cattle for slaughter (4.39 PLN/kg) was higher than in 2007 by 1.8% and 2.9%, respectively. Within the marketplace turnover, the average price of 1 kg of cattle for slaughter (PLN 4.40), and of young cattle for slaughter (PLN 4.82), were, respectively, by 2.1% and by 0.8% higher than a year ago.

Since 2005, a slow increase in the livestock of cattle has been observed. In December 2008, the livestock of cattle amounted to 5563.6 thous. heads in total, and was by 2.9% higher than a year before. Growth in the livestock was recorded in all production and commercial groups, and the population of young cattle aged between 1-2 (a growth by 4.0%) and calves aged less than 1 year (a growth by 3.0%) increased to the largest extent.

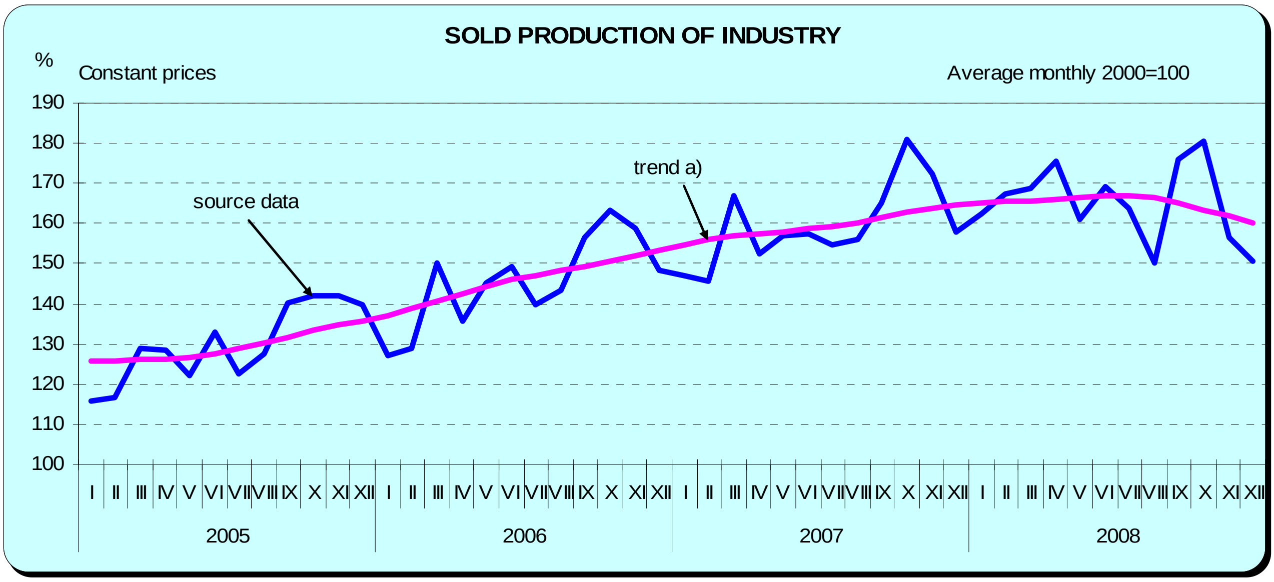


In 2008, the deliveries of raw milk to procurement amounted to 8614.2 mln l, and were by 4.2% higher than in 2007. Due to the increased supply, since January of the previous year milk prices decreased. In December of 2008, with the procurement of milk (674.7 thous. l) by 5.4% higher than a year ago, the declining tendency in the prices of milk deepened. The average price for 100 l of milk amounted to PLN 88.97, and was by 32.7% lower than in December 2007. The average price of milk in procurement was 102 PLN/hl, i.e. by 4.5% less than a year before.

In 2008, within the marketplace turnover, the average prices of a dairy cow (approx. PLN 2484.00), and of a one-year heifer (approx. PLN 1551.00) were higher than a year earlier by 5.1% and 1.8%, respectively.

Industry

Sold production of industry[5] in 2008 reached a higher level than a year ago, but the growth rate was the slowest since 2002. Following a considerable increase occurring in the first two quarters of the previous year, and a weaker increase in the 3rd quarter, in the period from October-December, a drop in production in annual terms was recorded.



a) STATISTICA package (using a method of monthly seasonal adjustment X-11 taking into account the influence of the calendar effect) is used to carry out the decomposition of a series of monthly indices of total sold production of industry (monthly average 2000=100) and separate a long-term development trend.

It is estimated that the total sold production of industry in 2008 was by 3.3% higher than a year before (in 2007 there was a growth by 11.2%).

In 2008, sold production of industry in enterprises employing more than 9 persons reached a level 3.5% higher than the previous year (growth in 2007 amounted to 9.8%). Sales in manufacturing grew by 4.0% (in 2007 by 10.9%), and in mining and quarrying by 2.8% (against a drop by 0.3% a year ago). In contrast, sales in the electricity, gas and water supply section dropped by 1.7% (as compared to the growth by 1.9% in 2007).

In December 2008, sold production of industry dropped in annual terms by 4.6%. A drop occurred in all sections of industry, the deepest in electricity, gas and water supply (by 9.0%). After eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, the drop in sold production of industry amounted to 7.4% in annual terms (compared to a growth by 6.6% a year ago), and, in comparison to the previous month, by 2.3%.

Among the main industrial groupings[6] in 2008, the fastest sales growth occurred in the entities mainly manufacturing durable consumer goods – a growth by 15.2%, and capital goods – a growth by 10.4%. The sales also grew slightly in the entities related to energy (by 0.5%), and to intermediate goods (by 0.1%). A slight sales drop occurred in enterprises manufacturing non-durable consumer goods (by 0.4%).

In the industry divisions and groups manufacturing products considered as drivers of technological development (in enterprises employing more than 49 persons), the growth in sold production amounted to 12.4% (against 14.0% in 2007). The sales of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus had a considerable influence on the dynamics of production in this group. The share of drivers of technological development in the total sold production of industrial enterprises (in current prices) grew from 16.2% in 2007 to 16.5%.

Labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production per one employed person, was, in 2008, 1.1% higher than the previous year, with average paid employment greater by 2.4%, and an increase in the average paid monthly gross wage and salary by 9.5%.

The dynamics (in constant prices) and structure (in current prices) of sold production of industry in enterprises employing more than 9 persons were as follows:

Specification	2007					2008						2007
	I-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-XII	I-XII	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %	
Industry	**109.8**	**113.0**	**108.5**	**108.1**	**109.6**	**108.5**	**108.5**	**103.3**	**94.8**	**103.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
mining and quarrying	99.7	97.7	102.8	99.3	99.1	100.1	106.9	106.0	98.4	102.8	5.0	4.6
manufacturing	110.9	116.2	109.7	109.2	109.1	108.6	108.9	103.5	95.7	104.0	85.2	85.7
electricity, gas and water supply	101.9	92.5	96.1	98.2	119.9	110.4	102.6	98.9	84.7	98.3	9.8	9.7
Total industry – divisions:												
mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	93.3	91.2	96.2	93.9	92.3	97.7	107.5	104.9	91.4	100.1	3.0	2.5
manufacture of food products and beverages	107.3	107.0	104.6	112.1	105.5	107.1	107.7	97.0	93.2	101.0	16.7	17.1
manufacture of textiles	109.3	110.7	106.9	109.5	110.1	101.9	98.7	90.9	80.9	93.0	1.0	1.2
manufacture of wood and wood, straw and wicker products	112.7	119.1	108.4	117.7	106.5	102.0	96.4	96.1	91.1	96.4	2.5	2.7
manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	99.4	98.9	101.5	98.3	99.1	109.0	106.9	105.3	99.2	104.9	6.6	5.5
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	102.6	113.9	106.8	90.2	100.5	97.1	94.9	108.1	86.3	96.3	5.6	5.8
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	113.7	125.3	115.4	108.9	107.5	110.2	104.6	105.9	102.5	105.7	4.9	5.0
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	112.4	148.0	116.4	102.4	98.5	110.4	98.3	105.6	101.7	103.7	4.5	4.5
manufacture of basic metals	106.3	115.3	108.6	98.1	103.9	101.7	108.1	108.4	65.6	96.2	4.7	5.0
manufacture of metal products	117.0	129.4	117.0	111.8	113.0	111.3	113.2	101.1	98.0	105.6	6.2	6.1
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	127.0	127.0	122.9	125.3	131.7	120.3	123.9	115.6	110.4	117.0	5.9	5.5
manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	116.1	122.8	115.5	116.4	110.8	101.1	108.9	95.0	87.3	97.8	3.1	3.5
manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	114.5	115.0	105.7	124.0	113.3	121.8	114.4	119.8	141.0	126.0	2.1	1.9
manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	113.8	116.6	109.1	110.1	119.2	118.3	124.1	105.6	85.3	107.7	9.5	9.6
manufacture of other transport equipment	106.5	104.9	129.1	100.9	97.1	115.7	104.5	111.0	111.3	110.3	1.5	1.5
manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	108.6	118.9	102.9	113.8	100.9	98.0	102.8	101.9	85.7	96.7	3.2	3.5
electricity, gas steam and hot water supply	102.0	92.0	95.7	98.1	121.7	110.8	102.7	97.7	83.6	97.8	9.0	8.9

An increase in the sold production of industry in 2008, in comparison to the previous year, occurred in 18 out of the 29 divisions of industry, which accounted for 69.0% of the value of the total industrial production. Taking into consideration the divisions with a significant share in sales, the highest growth was recorded in manufacturing, among others, of:

- machinery and equipment by 17.0% (among others, in manufacture of domestic appliances by 25.9%, and of other general purpose machinery use by 21.4),
- motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers by 7.7% (among others, in manufacture of bodies for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers – by 26.0%),
- manufacture of rubber and plastic products – by 5.7% (among others, in manufacture of plastic products – by 8.0%),
- metal products – by 5.6% (among others, in manufacture of structural metal products by 11.1%, in treatment and coating of metals, general mechanical engineering by 10.8%),
- coke and refined petroleum products by 4.9% (among others, in manufacture and processing of refined petroleum products – by 7.1%).

In production of food and beverages, having the largest share in sold production of industry, the increase amounted to 1.0%, including in manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products – 9.0%, in production of vegetable and animal oils and fats – 9.6%, in processing and preserving of fish and fish products – 6.5%, in manufacture, processing and preservation of meat and meat products – 6.0%, as well as in manufacture of beverages – 5.4%. A decline was recorded in manufacture of fruit and vegetables – by 8.3%, in manufacture of other food products – by 2.3%, in prepared animal feeds – by 2.2%, and in manufacture of dairy products – by 0.7%.

Lower than in 2007 a drop was recorded in manufacture, among others, of the following products: basic metals – by 3.8%, chemical products – by 3.7%; furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. – by 3.3%, as well as electrical machinery and apparatus – by 2.2%.

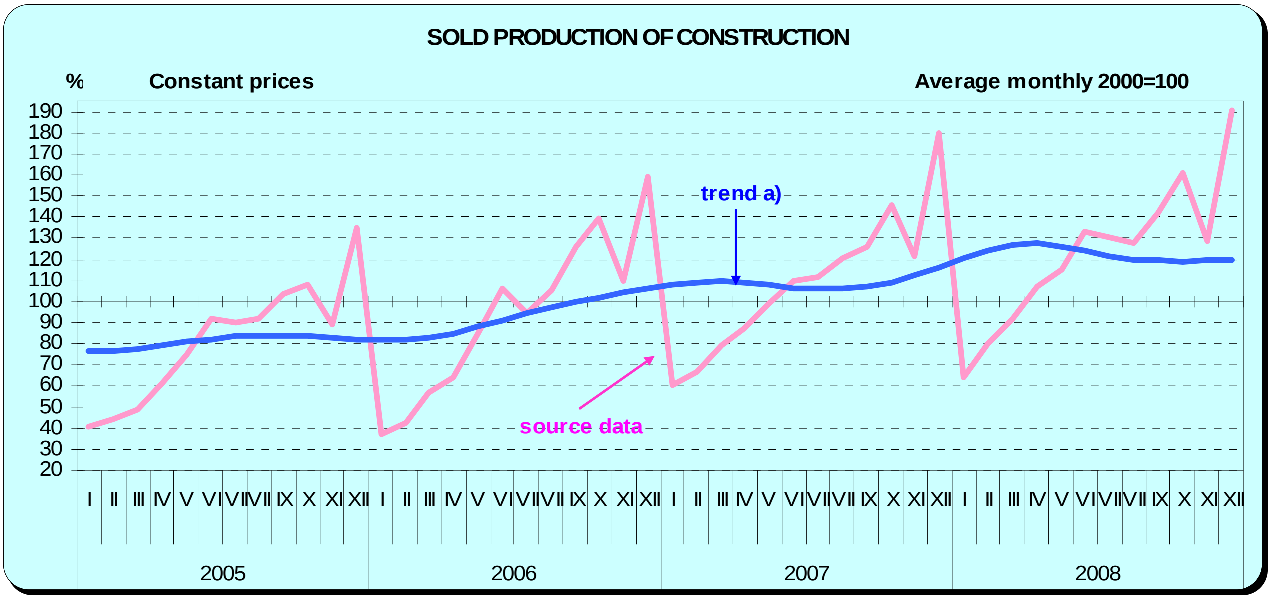
In manufacturing, in 2008, in annual terms, the share, among others, of manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (from 5.5% to 6.6%), and manufacture of machinery and equipment (from 5.5% to 5.9%) increased, while a decline was observed proportion, among others, of manufacture of food products and beverages (from 17.1% to 16.7%), manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus (from 3.5% to 3.1%), as well as manufacture of basic metals (from 5.0% to 4.7%).

From 240 industrial products and groups of products observed in 2008, the production of 86 of them was higher than the previous year, including, among others, lignite, products from slaughtered cattle and calves, poultry meat, vodka, cigarettes, footwear, diesel and fuel oil, oil, cement, automatic washing machines, TV receivers, passenger cars, lorries and road tractors. In contrast, manufacture of 153 products and groups of products was lower than the previous year, including, among others, hard coal, natural gas, products of slaughtered pigs, milk, fibreboards, coke, nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizers, tyres, farm tractors, refrigerators and freezers, vacuum cleaners, lead-acid accumulators, telephone sets, rail box cars, bicycles and electricity.

The weakening dynamics of sales, and the increase in costs, influenced the worsening of the unfavourable financial situation of industrial enterprises which has been continuing for several years.

Construction

It is estimated that, in 2008, the construction and assembly production carried out using the commission system by all construction enterprises (i.e. together with entities employing less than 9 persons) was higher than a year ago by approx. 11%. Similar to the previous years, the work performed by enterprises owned by domestic natural persons had the highest share in the total value of construction and assembly production (the share increased from 66% to approx. 72%), followed by works performed by private domestic companies (the share decreased from 22% to approx. 18%).



a) STATISTICA package (using a method of monthly seasonal adjustment X-11 taking into account the influence of the calendar effect) is used to carry out the decomposition of a series of monthly indices of total construction and assembly production (monthly average 2000=100) and separate a long-term development trend.

In 2008, the growth rate recorded in construction and assembly production in annual terms, carried out in the territory of Poland by enterprises employing more than 9 persons, was still high, yet slightly slower than in the previous two years. The sales were by 12.9% higher than in 2007 (compared to the growth by 15.7% in the previous year). The sales of repair works grew faster (by 20.5%) than the sales of investment works (by 9.9%). The share of investment works in total construction and assembly production decreased in comparison to 2007, by 1.9 percentage point to 70.1%.

In 2008, average paid employment in construction grew in annual terms at the rate observed a year ago (9.1%), with an increase in average monthly gross wage and salary by 12.9% (in 2007 by 15.5%).

In December of the previous year, the construction and assembly production was higher than a year ago by 6.1%. After eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, the increase in annual terms amounted to 7.9%, while production rose by 2.0%, in comparison to November 2008.

The dynamics (in constant prices) and the structure (in current prices) of construction and assembly production in enterprises employing more than 9 persons were as follows:

Specification	2007				2008						2007
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	XII	I-XII	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100									structure in %	
T o t a l	**151.1**	**130.2**	**120.2**	**115.7**	**117.4**	**118.2**	**115.5**	**112.9**	**106.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which construction activities:											
investment works.........	148.9	128.6	121.8	118.3	117.2	118.7	113.6	109.9	100.2	70.1	72.0
repair works.................	157.4	134.5	116.5	109.5	117.8	116.9	120.5	120.5	121.0	29.9	28.0
Of total – groups of enterprises:											
site preparation	136.6	125.7	135.4	130.6	163.9	140.2	132.4	127.2	165.3	2.1	1.9
building of constructions; civil engineering..................	154.9	131.5	120.3	115.4	115.6	116.9	114.6	112.2	104.5	83.8	84.3
building installation	136.5	124.6	119.4	116.4	122.0	121.6	116.6	114.1	109.8	12.2	12.1
building completion.......	110.2	106.2	106.2	109.0	127.7	139.2	137.0	123.8	118.6	1.7	1.5

In 2008, a year-on-year increase in the sales of works was observed in all groups of construction enterprises, of which the largest growth occurred in entities dealing mainly with site preparation, and with building completion, though the share of these groups in construction and assembly production was inconsiderable.

Sales also considerably increased in entities dealing mainly with building installation, and the highest increase in the sales of works occurred in entities performing installation of electrical wiring and fittings (by more than 16%), and in those performing plumbing (by more than 15%). In the remaining areas, an increase by more than 3% was recorded in entities performing other building installations n.e.c., while a decline by approx. 3% occurred in entities involved mainly in insulation works, activities.

Among entities dealing mainly with building of constructions; civil engineering, a growth in sales was observed in all classes, including entities building construction of water projects (by approx. 24%), entities specializing in construction in motorways, road (by more than 19%), as well as in entities performing mainly erection of roof covering and frames (by approx. 12%). In enterprises dealing mainly with general construction of buildings and civil engineering, production was by approx. 9% higher than the previous year, and in entities performing other construction works – more than 3%.

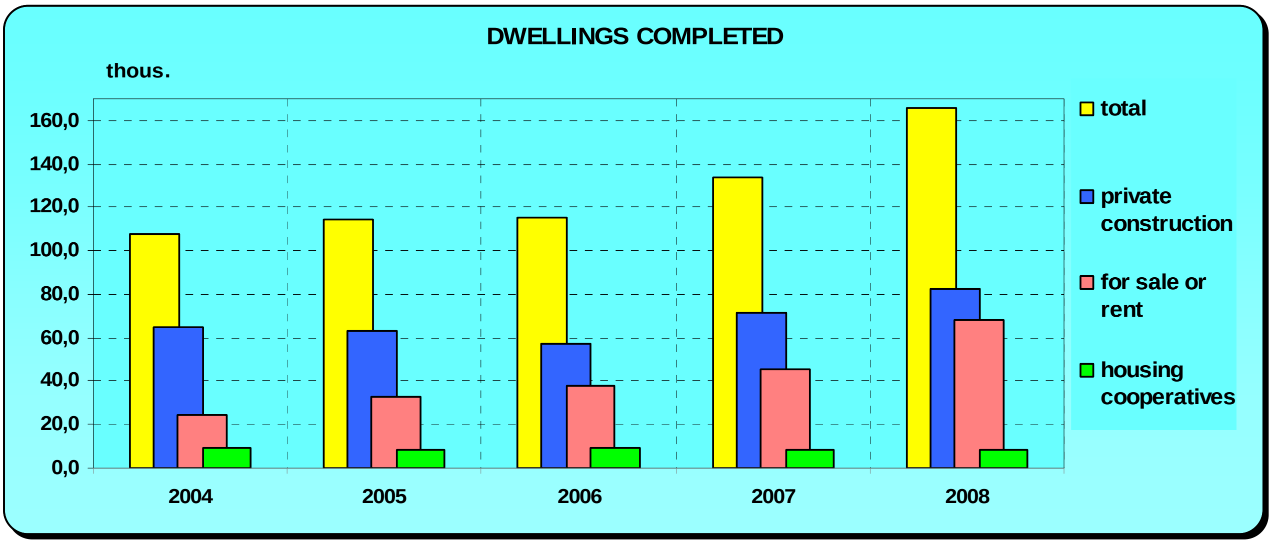
In 2008, in total construction and assembly production, the share of residential buildings was higher than the previous year. The share of civil engineering structures decreased in annual terms. The share of non-residential buildings also declined, yet to a slightly lower degree.

In the three quarters of 2008, the financial situation of enterprises in construction[7] was more favourable than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The gross and net financial result was considerably higher than a year ago.

Revenues grew faster than costs, as a result of which the profitability rates and cost level indicators improved, and were more favourable than the total average of non-financial enterprises.

Dwellings Construction

According to preliminary data[8] in 2008 165.2 thous. dwellings were completed (i.e. by 23.6% more than in the previous year). The highest growth in annual terms was recorded in construction designated for sale or rent, i.e. by 46.1%. The number of dwellings completed also increased, in private construction by 16.3%, in municipal construction by 11.0% and in company construction by 34.5%. A fall of 39.3% was observed in the number of completed dwellings in public building societies. As compared to 2007, the share of dwellings for sale or rent of the total number of dwellings completed increased substantially (by 6.3 percentage points to 40.4%), and the share of private construction decreased (by 3.2 percentage points to 50.4%).



In 2008, the effects of dwelling construction in all voivodships were better than the previous year. The number of dwellings completed increased most significantly in the Mazowieckie voivodship (by 26.1% to 38.2 thous.), Małopolskie (by 29.2% to 16.0 thous.) and Dolnośląskie voivodships (by 37.7% to 12.5 thous. dwellings). The lowest rise was recorded in the Podkarpackie voivodship, by 5.8% to 5.6 thous.

In December of 2008, 29.9 thous. dwellings were completed, i.e. by 73.6% more in annual terms, of which nearly twice increase in the number of dwellings completed was recorded in private construction (to 17.6 thous. dwellings), as well as in construction designated for sale or rent (to 10.5 thous. dwellings). Better results than the previous year were also observed in company construction, in which 141 dwellings were completed (as compared to 104 in December 2007). In comparison to the previous year, a smaller number of dwellings was completed in cooperative construction, i.e. 904 against 1048 in December 2007), public building society (455 as compared to 696) and municipal (253 compared to 436).

The number of completed dwellings and their average usable floor space were as follows:

Forms of dwellings construction	2007				2008			
	in absolute numbers	structure in %	2006= =100	average area of 1 dwelling in m^2	in absolute numbers	structure in %	2007= =100	average area of 1 dwelling in m^2
T o t a l	**133698**	**100.0**	**115.9**	**105.6**	**165192**	**100.0**	**123.6**	**104.0**
private	71643	53.6	124.4	142.3	83338	50.4	116.3	141.9
for sale or rent	45653	34.1	120.3	67.0	66703	40.4	146.1	67.8
co-operative	8240	6.2	91.2	55.9	8647	5.2	104.9	59.2
public building society	5281	4.0	87.8	50.5	3205	1.9	60.7	50.0
municipal	2452	1.8	54.3	44.7	2722	1.6	111.0	44.9
company	429	0.3	178.0	72.0	577	0.3	134.5	65.9

The average usable floor space of 1 dwelling completed in 2008 amounted to 104.0 m^2, and was 1.6 m^2 smaller than the previous year.

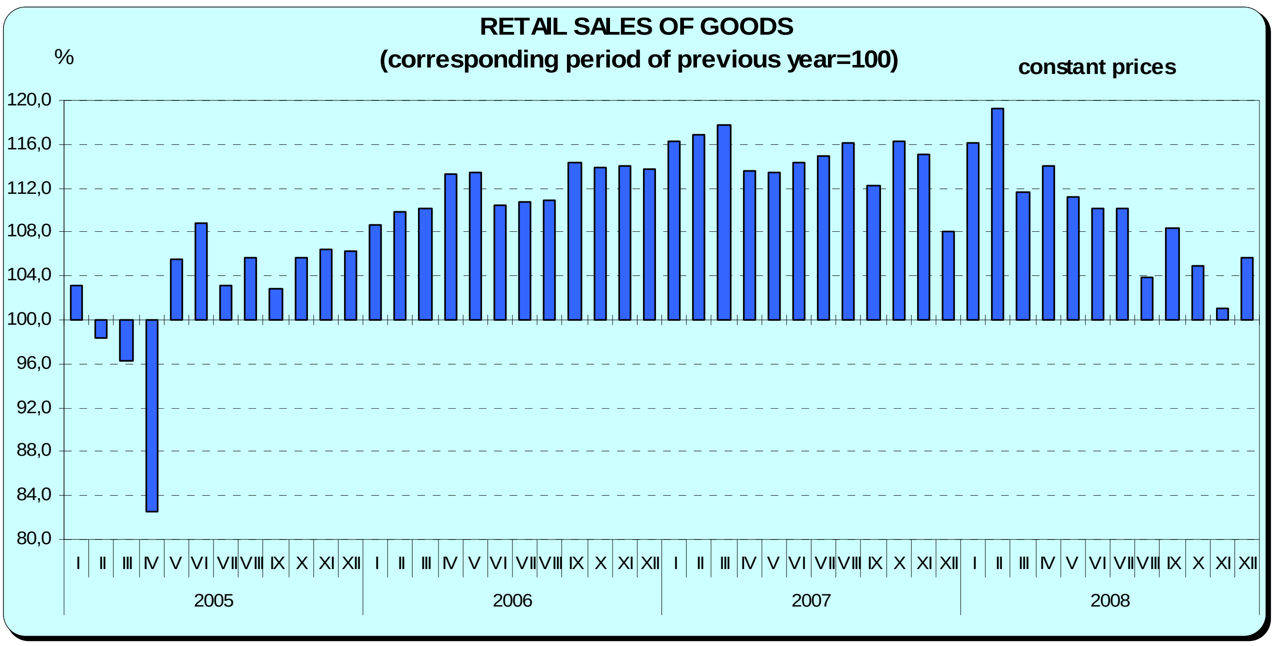
In 2008, permits were issued for the realization of 230.1 thous. dwellings (by 7.1% less than in 2007). The number of dwellings started was also lower than the previous year (by 5.6%), and amounted to 174.7 thous.

It is estimated that at the end of December of 2008 687.4 thous. of dwellings were under construction, i.e. by 1.4% more than the previous year.

Domestic Market

It is estimated that the total retail sales in constant prices in 2008 was approx. by 5.3% higher than the previous year (in 2007 there was an increase by 7.6%).

In 2008, the retail sales (in constant prices) conducted by trade and non-trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) were by 9.6% higher in annual terms (against an increase by 14.0% in 2007), although in subsequent quarters its growth rate weakened considerably (to 4.7% in the 4th quarter). In enterprises selling food, beverages and tobacco products, the year-on-year increase amounted to 2.0%. Among groups with a significant share in retail sales, growth was recorded by entities from the “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” group, by 6.3%, “solid, liquid and gaseous fuels” by 2.3%, as well as from the group "others”, by 6.4%.



In December of 2008, the growth rate of retail sales amounted to 5.7%, and was higher than the one recorded in the previous month; it was, however, lower than in December 2007.

The dynamics (in constant prices) of retail sales conducted by trade and non-trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) were as follows:

Specification	2007					2008						2007
	I–XII	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–XII		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %	
T o t a l	**114.0**	**117.4**	**114.1**	**112.8**	**112.2**	**116.0**	**111.1**	**108.0**	**104.7**	**109.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which:												
motor vehicles. motorcycles, parts	136.4	128.5	140.2	139.0	137.4	128.8	112.1	91.8	97.3	106.3	9.9	10.7
solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	106.9	112.2	108.1	101.7	107.1	109.9	102.9	105.2	93.1	102.3	17.7	18.0
food, beverages and tobacco products	103.8	108.7	104.4	106.2	97.3	105.1	100.1	100.2	103.2	102.0	24.8	25.8
other retail sale in non-specialized stores	126.9	121.0	127.7	122.3	135.4	137.9	121.1	127.2	114.7	124.2	6.1	5.6
pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	119.0	117.7	117.4	117.5	122.4	116.3	116.7	117.6	127.7	120.0	3.6	3.3
textiles, clothing, footwear	136.1	147.8	132.4	146.0	124.7	140.7	136.8	138.5	152.5	142.8	4.2	3.5
furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	123.0	129.4	124.8	117.3	122.4	125.0	140.2	128.1	118.0	126.5	6.9	6.1
newspapers, books, other sale in specialized stores	129.6	139.4	127.7	127.4	126.1	120.8	127.2	118.2	110.9	119.0	6.7	6.5
others	109.1	114.3	107.8	107.9	107.6	113.9	110.4	106.3	96.7	106.4	19.6	20.2

Wholesale (in current prices) in trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) in 2008 was by 10.0% higher than the previous year, of which sales in wholesale enterprises increased by 13.8%. In December of 2008, wholesale in trade enterprises was by 4.0% higher in annual terms, of which in wholesale enterprises, by 4.6%.

Transport

It is estimated that in 2008 sales of services[9] in transport entities in total (in constant prices) decreased by approx. 1% as compared to the previous year, while the value of services provided by private sector dropped to a larger extent than in case of public sector entities.

In transport entities employing more than 9 persons, following the year-on-year increase in the first three quarters of 2008, in the 4th quarter a drop in sales of services was recorded. As a result, in the whole of 2008, sales increased by 0.5%, compared to the previous year (against an increase by 8.4% in 2007). Among groups with the largest share in total transport, the highest increase in 2008 was recorded in companies engaged in trans-shipping and storing (by 20.3%), in tourism activities (by 15.2%) as well as in road transport (by 5.9%), with the drop in railway transport (by 9.2%) and in transport agencies (by 5.3%).

Sales of transport services in December of 2008 were by 5.5% lower than the previous year (against a drop by 0.2% in the corresponding month in 2007).

Total transport of goods (in entities employing more than 9 persons) in 2008 amounted to 360.5 mln t, i.e. by 0.3% less than the previous year (in 2007 the increase amounted to 4.9%), which was mainly influenced by a drop in transport recorded in the 4th quarter of the preceding year. The transport of goods in all types of transports was lower in 2008, except for road transport.

Railway transport carried 141.8 mln t of cargo in 2008, i.e. by 7.6% less than the previous year (in 2007 there was a drop by 1.9%). This resulted from the decline in international transport by 11.0% (of which transport of imported goods fell by 6.6%, exported goods by 15.6% and transited goods by 11.0%), as well as in domestic transport, by 4.7%. A fall in the transportation in the majority of cargo groups was recorded, except for, among others, hard coal and briquettes, as well as metal products. A decline in total transport in annual terms occurred in all quarters of the previous year, the most considerable being in the 4th quarter of 2008.

Hire or reward road transport carried 154.2 mln t in 2008, i.e. by 11.6% more than the previous year (in 2007 the increase came to 18.0%). The growth in the transportation was maintained in all quarters of the previous year; however in the two last quarters it was considerably lower than in the preceding ones.

Pipeline transport, in the twelve month period of 2008, was pumped 50.0 mln t of crude petroleum and petroleum products, i.e. by 5.4% less than the previous year (a drop by 5.0% was recorded in 2007).

The transport of goods by inland waterway transport in 2008 amounted to 5.2 mln t, i.e. by 13.2% less than the previous year (against an increase by 3.9% in the preceding year).

Maritime transport carried 9.3 mln t in 2008, i.e. by 16.2% less than the previous year (in 2007 the increase came to 14.6%).

Seaports loaded and unloaded 48.9 mln t of goods in 2008, i.e. by 6.7% less than in 2007. There was a decline in trans-shipments in all groups, the largest extent being: of other general cargo (by 16.3%) and liquid bulk cargo (by 12.6%). The drop in loading and unloading was recorded in the following ports: Gdańsk (by 14.2%), Gdynia (by 13.0%), Szczecin (by 2.8%); in contrast, there was an increase in the port of Świnoujście (by 19.8%), and Police (by 5.1%).

In 2008, means of public transport (in entities employing more than 9 persons) transported 973.7 mln passengers, i.e. by 3.1% less than the previous year, which was, among others, due to the drop in road transport (by 6.0% to 674.9 mln persons). Railway transport was higher than in 2007 (by 4.1%, an increase to 291.1 mln persons), as was air transport (by 7.1% to 6.6 mln persons) and maritime transport (by 18.2% to 0.8 mln persons).

Communications

It is estimated that in 2008 the sales of communications services in total (including revenues from postal, courier and telecommunication services) in constant prices increased by approx. 7%, as compared to 2007.

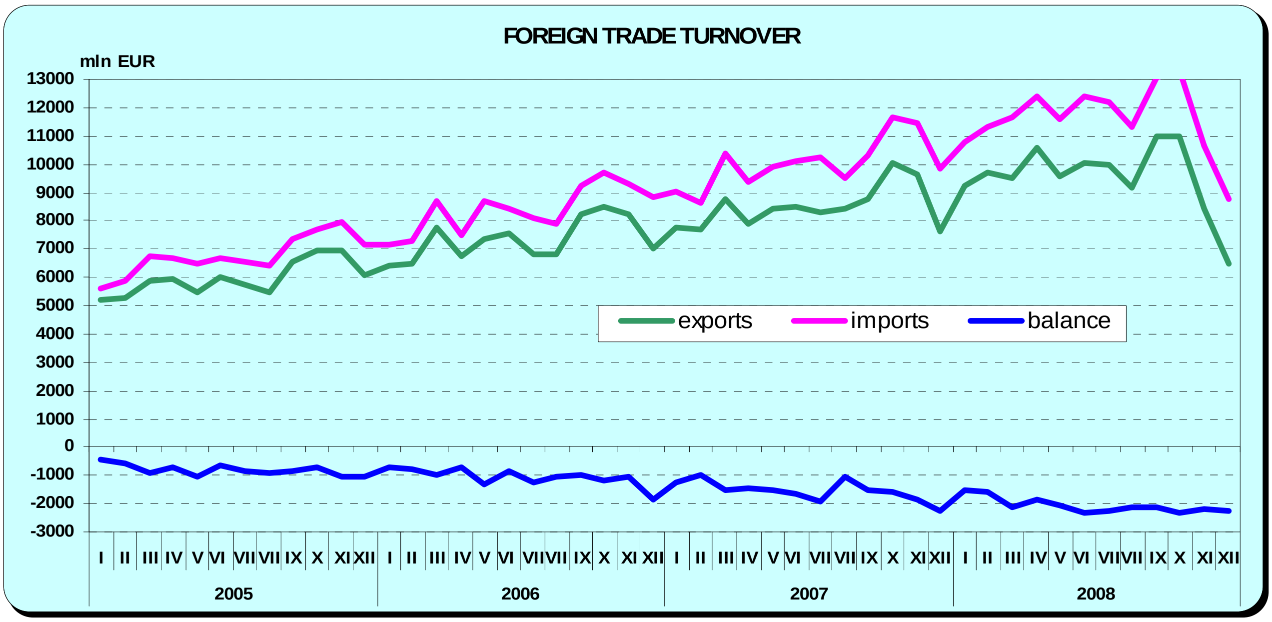
In entities employing more than 9 persons, sales of services were higher by over 6% than in 2007, while a higher rise was recorded in telecommunication services than in postal and courier services. In subsequent quarters of the previous year, a declining pace of growth in communications services was recorded (from approx. 10% in the 1st quarter to approx. 4% in the 4th quarter).

In 2008, the number of subscribers and users (pre-paid services) of mobile telephony grew by 2.5 mln, i.e. by 46.9% less than the previous year and at the end of year amounted to 44.0 mln (of which 61.0% are users). It was by 6.1% larger than in 2007. There were 115.5 subscribers per 100 inhabitants (in 2007 – 108.9), i.e. slightly more than the average for EU countries as of October 2007 (114 subscribers).

At the end of 2008, a further fall in the number of main lines (which commenced in 2005) was observed. A similar tendency connected with the rapid development of mobile telephony is occurring in the majority of European countries. At the end of 2008, the number of main lines[10] in fixed line telephony amounted to 9.3 mln (by 9.4% less than the previous year), though in urban areas it was 7.4 mln (by 9.8% less), and in the rural areas 1.9 mln (by nearly 8% less). At the end of 2008, the number of lines in accessible ISDN[11] amounted to 1.2 mln (including more than 91% installed in cities), and was by 5.6% lower than in 2007. The subscriber density indicator measured with the number of main lines per 100 inhabitants amounted to 24.3 at the end of December 2008 (in 2007 – 26.8).

Foreign Trade

According to provisional data, in 2008 the dynamics of foreign trade turnover in PLN was considerably lower than in 2007, and since April 2008 it has worsened. In the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2008, exports and imports slowed strongly, expressed not only in PLN but also in EUR and USD. In the 4th quarter of 2008, a drop in the turnover, in annual terms and in all three currencies, was recorded. Exports to all groups of countries decreased similarly to imports from developed countries (including EU countries), as well as imports in PLN and USD from Central and Eastern European countries. There was a negative balance of turnover in trade recorded with developed countries (despite a positive balance with EU countries), and a negative one in trade with other groups of countries. In comparison to 2007, the relation of total balance to exports worsened.



In 2008, exports in current prices calculated in PLN, were by 3.3% higher than in 2007, and amounted to PLN 399353.3 mln, while imports increased by 6.3%, to PLN 485832.8 mln. The turnover in trade closed with a negative balance of PLN 86479.5 mln (in 2007 minus PLN 70272.8 mln). The relation of negative balance to exports amounted to 21.7% (to 18.2% in 2007). The turnover in exports calculated in EUR increased by 12.5%, reaching EUR 114566.8 mln, and in imports by 15.7% to EUR 139328.5 mln. The negative balance amounted to EUR 24761.7 mln (in 2007 it was minus EUR 18550.8 mln). Exports calculated in USD amounted to USD 169536.5 mln and were by 22.2% higher, and imports came to USD 206074.7 mln, i.e. by 25.5% higher than in 2007. The negative balance amounted to USD 36538.2 mln (in 2007 it was minus USD 25387.5 mln).

Foreign trade turnover in current prices was as follows:

Specification	I–XII 2008						2007	2008
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	I–XII 2007=100			I–XII	
				in PLN	in EUR	in USD	structure in %	
EXPORTS	**399353.3**	**114566.8**	**169536.5**	**103.3**	**112.5**	**122.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Developed countries	330409.5	94780.4	140349.2	101.7	110.7	120.4	84.1	82.7
of which European Union	309340.0	88753.7	131499.0	101.4	110.5	120.2	78.9	77.5
of which Euro area	203766.4	58436.3	86570.6	100.9	109.8	119.5	52.3	51.0
Developing countries	27165.3	7780.3	11468.6	115.9	125.7	135.2	6.1	6.8
Central and Eastern European countries	41778.5	12006.1	17718.7	109.6	119.5	129.1	9.8	10.5
IMPORTS	**485832.8**	**139328.5**	**206074.7**	**106.3**	**115.7**	**125.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Developed countries	334661.4	96013.3	142245.0	103.0	112.2	122.0	71.1	68.9
of which European Union	298543.9	85656.2	126952.1	101.8	110.9	120.6	64.2	61.4
of which Euro area	227443.0	65246.9	96683.5	102.2	111.3	121.0	48.7	46.8
Developing countries	93555.6	26773.1	39326.8	111.8	121.4	130.4	18.3	19.2
Central and Eastern European countries	57615.8	16542.1	24502.9	119.1	129.7	140.5	10.6	11.9
BALANCE	**-86479.5**	**-24761.7**	**36538.2**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
Developed countries	-4251.9	-1232.9	-1895.8	x	x	x	x	x
of which European Union	10796.1	3097.5	4546.9	x	x	x	x	x
of which Euro area	-23676.6	-6810.6	-10112.9	x	x	x	x	x
Developing countries	-66390.3	-18992.8	-27858.2	x	x	x	x	x
Central and Eastern European countries	-15837.3	-4536.0	-6784.2	x	x	x	x	x

Exports calculated in constant prices in the period of January-December 2008 were by 5.3% higher than in the corresponding period in 2007, and imports by 5.7% higher. In turnover with EU countries, the volume of exports increased by 4.4%, with Central and Eastern European countries by 10.6%, and with developing countries by 12.2%, while the volume of imports from EU countries increased by 4.2%, from developing countries by 13.4%, and from Central and Eastern European countries it decreased by 3.6%.

The transaction prices of exported goods (calculated in PLN) were 1.9% lower than in the period of January-December in 2007, and the transaction prices of imported goods – higher by 0.6%. The total terms of trade index reached an unfavourable level and amounted to 97.5, against 102.0 in the previous year, which was considerably influenced by the price relations in goods exchanges with Central and Eastern European countries.

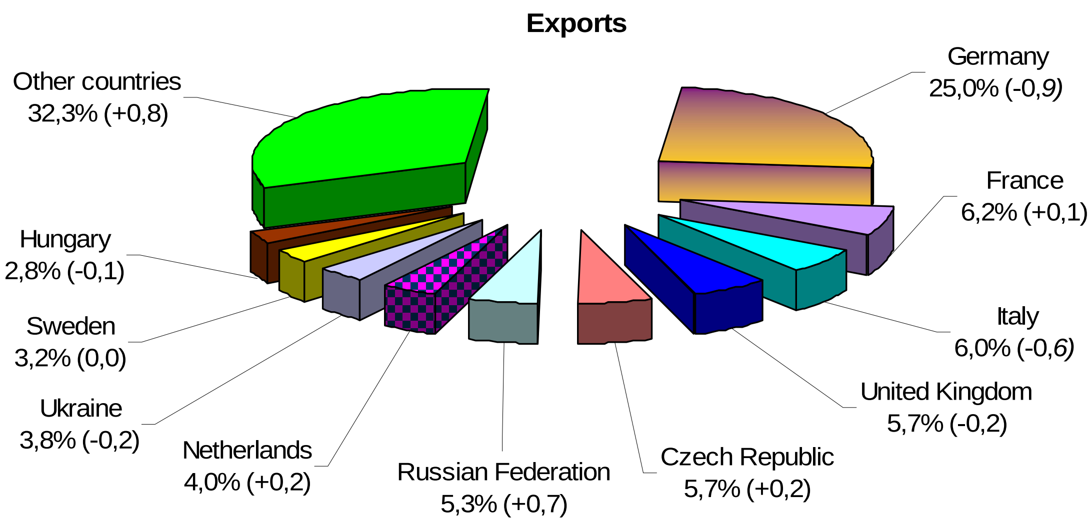
With respect to the geographical structure of the turnover in 2008, as compared to 2007, the share of developed countries declined, with a simultaneous increase in the share of both the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and of developing countries. As compared to 2007, an increase of 1.4% in exports to European Union countries was recorded to the amount of PLN 309340.0 mln, as well as an increase in imports from EU by 1.8% to PLN 298543.9 mln. The positive balance amounted to PLN 10796.1 mln, as compared to PLN 11751.3 mln in 2007. Calculated in EUR, the turnover in exports amounted to EUR 88753.7 mln, and in imports to EUR 85656.2 mln, which were higher than in 2007 by 10.5% and by 10.9% respectively. The positive balance amounted to EUR 3097.5 mln, as compared to EUR 3076.0 mln in 2007. Exports to European Union countries accounted for 77.5% of the value of total exports, while imports from these countries amounted to 61.4% of the value of total imports (as compared to 78.9% and 64.2%, respectively, in 2007).

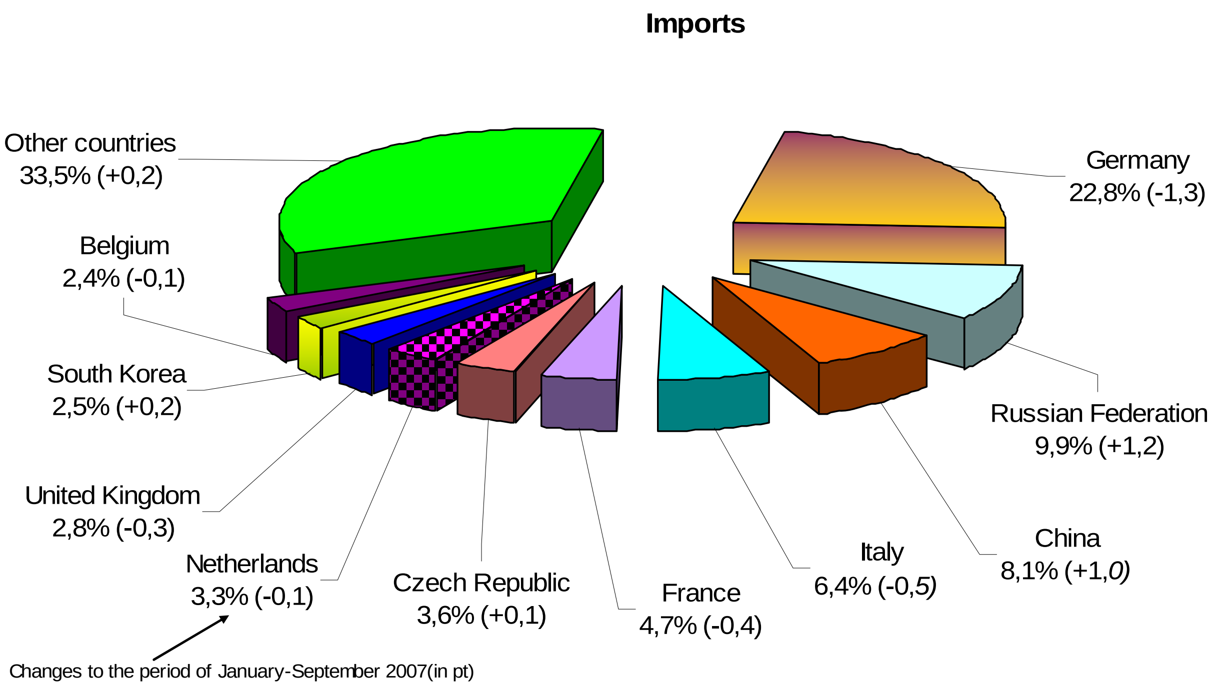
Turnover with the first ten of our trade partners accounted for 67.7% of total exports (68.5% in 2007) and for 66.5% of total imports (66.7% in 2007). Germany's share of exports was lower than in 2007 by 0.9 percentage point, and amounted to 25.0% and in imports by 1.3 percentage point (22.8%).

Among our trade partners, the subsequent positions were taken by: in exports – France (6.2%), Italy (6.0%), Great Britain (5.7%), the Czech Republic (5.7%), Russia (5.3%), the Netherlands

(4.0%), Ukraine (3.8%), Sweden (3.2%), Hungary (2.8%), while in imports by Russia (9.9%), China (8.1%), Italy (6.4%), France (4.7%), the Czech Republic (3.6%), the Netherlands (3.3%), Great Britain (2.8%), the Republic of Korea (2.5%), and Belgium (2.4%). In comparison to 2007, among the listed countries, the highest share growth in exports was recorded in the case of Russia (by 0.7 percentage point), and the largest drop by Italy (by 0.7 percentage point). In imports, the share of, among others, China (by 1.9 percentage point) and Russia (by 1.2 percentage point) increased, and the share of, among others, Italy (by 0.5 percentage point), France (by 0.4 percentage point) and Great Britain (by 0.3 percentage point) dropped.

GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER IN THE PERIOD JANUARY-DECEMBER OF 2008





Current Account of the Balance of Payments on the Basis of Transactions

The current account of the balance of payments[12] in December 2008 closed with a negative balance in the amount of EUR 1920 mln, against minus EUR 2314 mln in the corresponding period of the previous year. The drop in the negative balance of current account of the balance of payments in relation to the previous year mainly influenced the decrease in the negative balance of income, with the substantial drop in the positive balance of services.

The balance of goods turnover in December 2008 amounted to minus EUR 1688 mln (minus EUR 1673 mln in the previous year), receipts from exports of goods reached a value of EUR 6806 mln (i.e. less by 16.4%), and payments for imports decreased in annual terms by 13.5%, reaching a level of EUR 8494 mln.

The balance of services in December 2008 was at the level of EUR 276 mln, against EUR 452 mln in the previous year. Credit from the exports of services dropped in annual terms by 11.4% to a level of EUR 1775 mln, and debit from imports of services amounted to EUR 1499 mln (i.e. by 3.4% less). The value of the balance of services consisted of: a positive balance of transport services (EUR 310 mln), and a positive balance of foreign travel (EUR 71 mln), and the negative balance of the other services (EUR 105 mln).

The balance of income in December 2008 amounted to minus EUR 659 mln (minus EUR 1221 mln in 2007), though credit amounted to EUR 577 mln and were lower than the previous year by 5.1%, and debit amounted to EUR 1236 mln (i.e. a drop by 32.4% in annual terms).

The balance of current transfers in December 2008 was positive and amounted to EUR 151 mln (in 2007 – EUR 128 mln). In comparison to the corresponding period in the previous year, the value of credit grew by 1.7% to a level of EUR 713 mln, and the value of debit declined by 1.9% and amounted to EUR 562 mln.

The current account of the balance of payments on the basis of transactions was as follows:

Specification	XII 2007	XII 2008	
			change to XII 2007
	in mln EUR		
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**-2314**	**-1920**	**394**
Balance of goods turnover	**-1673**	**-1688**	**-15**
Exports	8146	6806	-1340
Imports	9819	8494	-1325
Balance of services	**452**	**276**	**-176**
Credit	2004	1775	-229
Debit	1552	1499	-53
Balance of income	**-1221**	**-659**	**562**
Credit	608	577	-31
Debit	1829	1236	-593
Balance of current transfers	**128**	**151**	**23**
Credit	701	713	12
Debit	573	562	-11

Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises

The financial results of non-financial enterprises obtained by the surveyed enterprises[13] in 2008 were worse than the very favourable results obtained in 2006 and in 2007. All the basic economic and financial indices were less profitable than those recorded in the previous four years. The worse revenues situation stemmed from the results obtained in the 4th quarter of 2008, including a very significant decline in the result on financial operations recorded in all types of activity, except for electricity, gas and water supply. The dynamics of the revenues from sales for exports, as well as the financial standing of the entities exporting goods and services considerably weakened.

As a result of the slower growth in revenues from total activity than in the costs of obtaining them, the cost level indicator declined. The relation of corporate and personal income tax to gross profit did not change in annual terms. Within the structure of total costs by type, there was an increase in the share of gross wages and salaries, as well as in the share of external services.

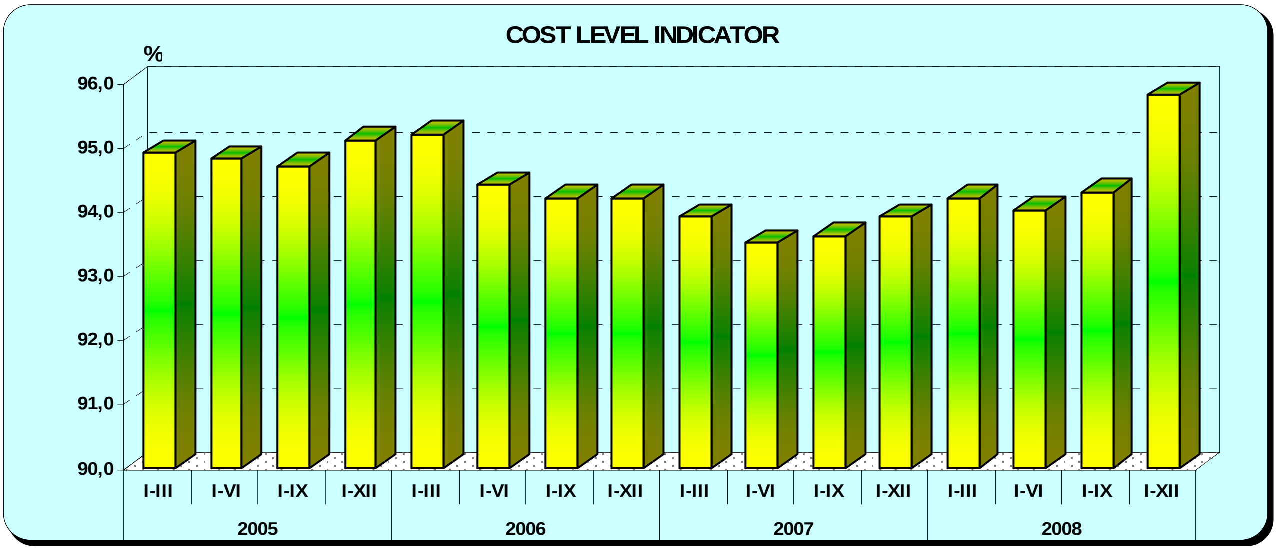
A decline in the financial result on economic activity was observed in the most sections, the large decline (in value terms) occurring in manufacturing. An improvement was observed, among others, in mining and quarrying, and in construction.

In 2008, a considerably slower growth than a year earlier was recorded in the revenues from sales for export. The share of these revenues in total net revenues of enterprises from the sales of products, goods and materials, as well as the share of exporting entities in the total number of the surveyed enterprises declined, in comparison with the preceding year. The financial results achieved by exporters worsened in relation to those obtained a year before.

Revenues, costs and financial results of the surveyed entities were as follows:

Specification a – in total, in mln PLN b – share of private sector in %		I–XII 2007	I–XII 2008
Revenues from total activity	a	1716629.9	1905751.8
	b	84.6	85.0
including net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials	a	1654999.1	1836117.4
	b	84.9	85.4
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	a	1611821.5	1825886.1
	b	84.4	84.9
including costs of the products, goods and materials sold	a	1561742.3	744259.0
	b	84.7	85.2
Financial result on economic activity	a	104808.5	79865.7
	b	86.8	87.1
Gross financial result	a	104883.4	79938.7
	b	86.8	87.1
Net financial result	a	86248.7	62996.4
	b	87.5	87.9
Net profit	a	95473.0	85279.0
	b	86.4	86.5
Net loss	a	9224.3	22282.6
	b	76.3	82.7

Revenues from total activity in 2008 were by 11.0% higher than a year earlier, whereas costs of obtaing them – by 13.3% higher, which was reflected in the worsening of the cost level indicator from 93.9% to 95.8%. Net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials increased in all sections, the highest growth (in value terms) was observed in trade and repair, and in manufacturing.



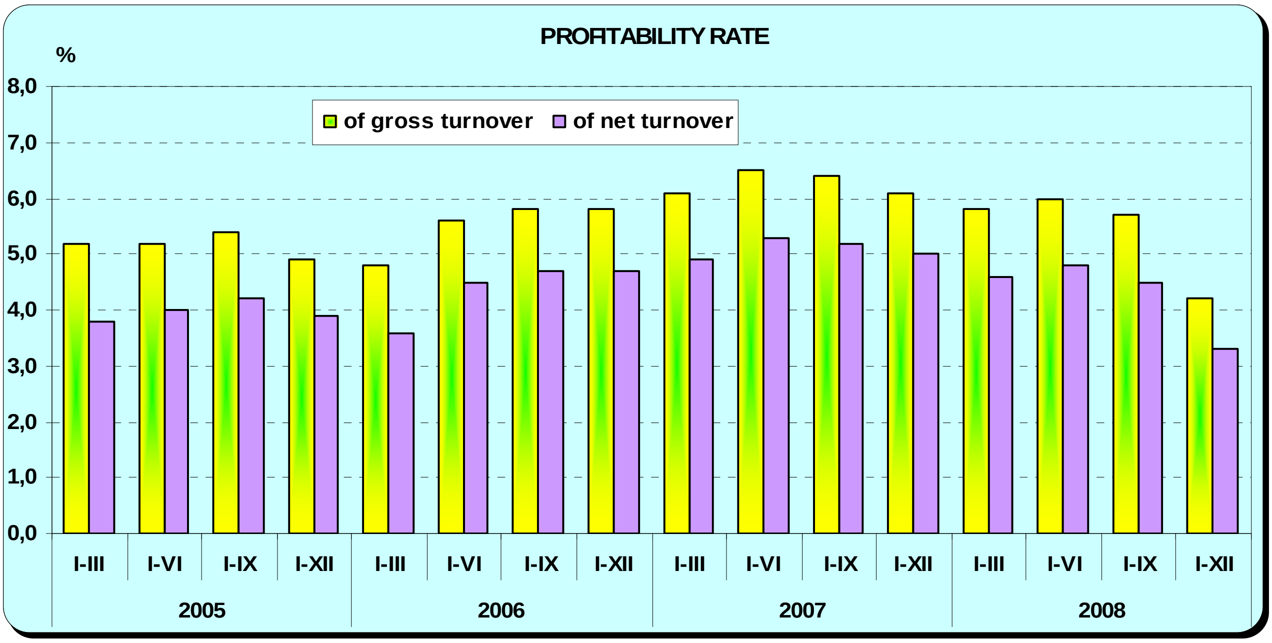
The financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials was 1.5% lower than the previous year, and amounted to PLN 91858.5 mln. The result on other operating activity declined (by 32.1% to PLN 5198.0 mln). The result on financial operations considerably lowered (from PLN 3905.1 mln to minus PLN 17190.8 mln). The highest decline in the result on economic activity was recorded in manufacturing (from PLN 849.1 mln to minus PLN 11262.1 mln), in trade and repair (from minus PLN 422.3 mln to minus PLN 3433.4 mln), and in transport, storage and communications (from minus 503.4 mln to minus PLN 2613.4 mln).

In consequence, the result on economic activity amounted to PLN 79865.7 mln, and was by 23.8% lower than a year earlier, and its decline was recorded in the most sections, including, among others, transport, storage and communications (by 43.9% to PLN 5241.5), manufacturing (by 40.6% to PLN 29446.0 mln), trade and repair (by 10.5% to PLN 14552.1 mln), and in electricity, gas and water supply (by 5.1% to PLN 8048.9 mln). The improvement of the result on economic activity was recorded, among others, in other community, social and personal service activities (by 35.1% to PLN 2415.9 mln), in construction (by 18.8% to PLN 5793.7 mln), and in mining and quarrying (by 5.2% to PLN 6473.4 mln).

Gross financial result amounted to PLN 79938.7 mln (gross profit – PLN 103259.7 mln, gross loss – PLN 23320.9 mln), and was by PLN 24944.7 mln (by 23.8%) higher, as compared to 2007. Encumbrances on the gross financial result amounted to PLN 16942.3 mln (i.e. 9.1% less than the previous year). The relation of the corporate and personal income tax to gross profit did not change in annual terms, remaining at the level of 15.5%.

Net financial result reached the level of PLN 62996.4 mln (net profit – PLN 85279.0 mln, net loss – PLN 22282.6 mln), and was lower by PLN 23252.3 mln (by 27.0%), as compared to 2007. The highest decline in the net financial result was recorded in transport, storage and communication (by 47.1% to PLN 3719.3 mln), in manufacturing (by 44.3% to PLN 22994.1 mln), in trade and repair (by 13.2% to PLN 11660.3 mln), and in electricity, gas and water supply (by 12.7% to PLN 6395.4 mln). The improvement of the net financial result was recorded, among others, in community, social and personal service activities (by 33.5% to PLN 1891.1 mln), in construction (by 16.6% to PLN 4707.8 mln), and in mining and quarrying (by 6.7% to PLN 5355.4 mln).

Net profit was reported by 76.7% of the surveyed enterprises (as compared to 82.6% a year earlier), and their revenues accounted for 76.3% of the revenues from total activity of the surveyed enterprises (as compared to 88.4% a year earlier). In manufacturing, net profit was reported by 72.6% of enterprises (in the previous year – 81.6%), and their share in the revenues in this section amounted to 68.1% (as compared to 89.3%, respectively).



The profitability rate on sales of products, goods and materials declined from 5.6% to 5.0%, gross turnover profitability – from 6.1% to 4.2%, and net turnover – from 5.0% to 3.3%. In comparison with 2007, the share of enterprises recording positive profitability (with net turnover profitability rate equal to or higher than 0.0) in the total number of the surveyed entities declined from 83.6% to 77.4%, and their share in the revenues from total activity decreased from 88.7% to 76.5%. A decline in the profitability rate on net turnover was recorded in all sections, except for construction.

The financial liquidity ratios worsened: of the first degree – from 33.8% to 33.3%, and of the second degree – from 99.0% to 94.8%. The first degree liquidity ratio above 20% was obtained by 45.6% of the surveyed enterprises, against 46.0% a year before. The second degree liquidity ratio in the range from 100% to 130% was recorded by 11.7% of the surveyed enterprises, against 12.2% a year before.

The relation of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) was at a higher level than the previous year (98.6% as compared to 96.5%). The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services, higher than the value of dues in this respect, was recorded only in trade and repair, in mining and quarrying, and in hotels and restaurants.

The costs of current activity incurred by all the surveyed entities in 2008 were by 10.7% higher than a year before. In the structure of total costs by type, the share of external services, gross wages and salaries, and other costs increased, while the share cost of materials decreased. The share of taxes and fees, depreciation and social insurance and other benefits did not change significantly.

In the group of the surveyed enterprises, in 2008, 49.8% units reported export sales (compared to 50.6% in the previous year). The level of export sales was by 4.4% higher than in 2007, and its share in the net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials of the whole of etities declined from 20.5% to 19.3%. In 2008, the enterprises, in which export sales constitute more than 50% of the turnover from sales of products, goods and materials, accounted for 66.1% of total export sales (compared to 69.2% a year earlier).

In the group of exporting entities, the share of enterprises reporting net profit declined (to 74.4 %

against 83.2% in the previous year, of which in manufacturing – to 72.1% against 81.7%).

The value of current assets of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December of 2008 amounted to PLN 590117.6 mln, and was by 11.5% higher than the previous year, of which stocks increased by 10.5 %, short-term dues – by 8.7%, short-term investments – by 13.8%, and short-term interperiod settlements – by 50.6%. In the material structure of current assets, there was an increase in the share of short-term investments (from 23.7% to 24.2%), and a slight decrease in the share of stocks (from 27.9% to 27.6%), and in the share of short-term dues (from 45.8% to 44.6%). The share of short-term interperiod settlements increased (from 2.6% to 3.6%). In the structure of total stocks, there was an increase in the share of goods (from 35.6% to 36.2%), stocks of finished products (from 17.1% to 17.2%), and in the share of work in progress and semi-finished products (from 14.2% to 14.6%), while the share of materials declined (from 31.5% do 30.2%).

In comparison with 2007, no significant changes were recorded with respect to the efficiency of activity of enterprises. The cycle indicator of dues resulting from deliveries and services slightly shortened (to 43 days). The stocks cycle indicator and the period in payment of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services did not change, amounting to 32 and 42 days, respectively, similarly as in the previous year. Current assets were financed mainly with short-term liabilities, whose share in the financial cover of current assets accounted for 72.6%, as compared to 70.1% a year before.

Long- and short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) at the end of December of 2008 amounted to PLN 599816.0 mln, and were by 17.4% higher than a year before. Long-term liabilities accounted for 28.6% of total liabilities (compared with 27.3% a year earlier).

The value of short-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December of 2008 amounted to PLN 428462.6 mln, and was by 15.4% higher than the previous year, including liabilities resulting from deliveries and services – by 10.6%, bank credits and loans – by 30.3%, issue of debt securities – by 37.9%, and liabilities on account of taxes, customs, duties, insurance and other benefits – by 8.8%. Inter-period settlements grew by 16.8%.

Long-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December of 2008 amounted to PLN 171353.4 mln, and were by 22.7% higher than the previous year. An increase was recorded in liabilities resulting from bank credits and loans – by 24.6%, and in other long-term liabilities – by 27.3%, while a decline was recorded from issue of debt securities (by 17.7%).

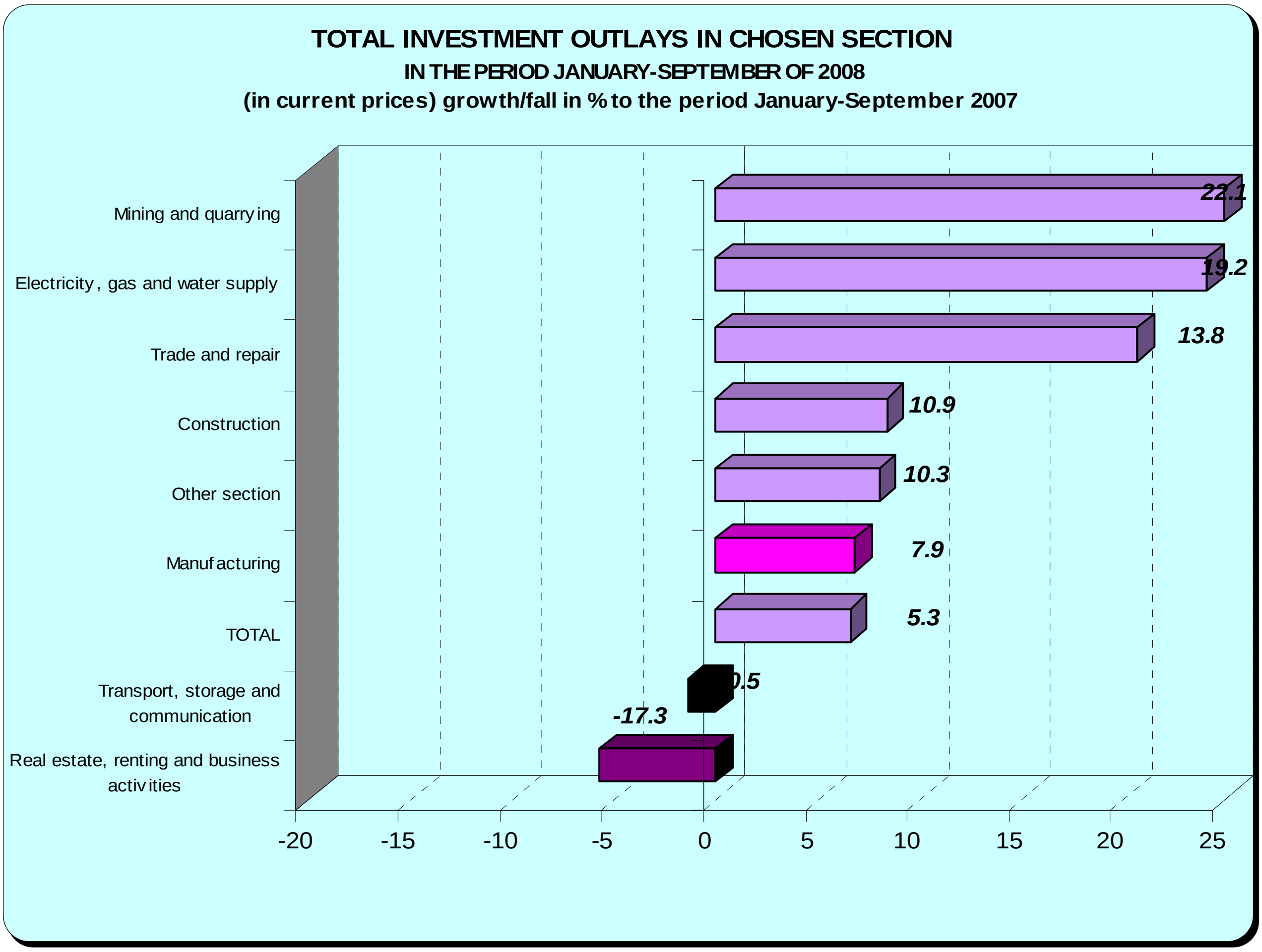
Total Outlays

In 2008, the increase in investment outlays incurred by the surveyed enterprises was slower than the high increase occurring in the two preceding years.

Total outlays of the surveyed enterprises[14] in 2008 amounted to PLN 111.9 bn, and were (in constant prices) by 6.2% higher than the previous year. Outlays on buildings grew by 5.5%, while outlays on purchases[15] – by 4.9%. The share of purchases in total outlays amounted to 60.2% (in 2007 – 63.3%).

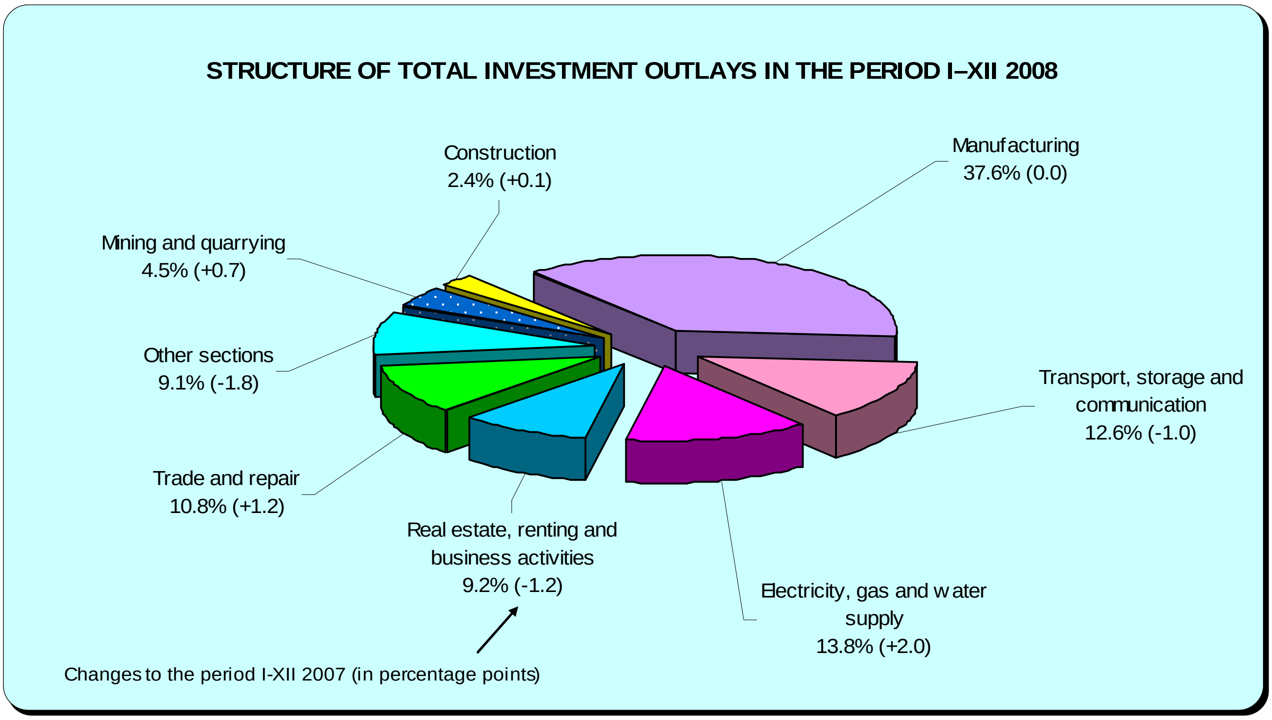
It was another year in a row, which saw an increase in outlays (in current prices), among others, in mining and quarrying (by 27.4%), in electricity, gas and water supply (by 24.1%), in trade and repairs (by 20.7%), in construction (by 8.4%), and in manufacturing (by 6.8%).

The highest growth in the outlays in manufacturing occurred in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (by 78.6% against a growth of 31.4% in 2007), in manufacture of pulp and paper (by 41.0% against a growth of 16.0%), in manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (by 35.9% against a growth of 47.8%), in manufacture of tobacco products (by 32.8% against a drop of 1.8%), in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (by 27.2% against a growth of 8.6%), in manufacture of metal products (by 22.1% against a growth of 21.4%), as well as in manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c (by 10.5% against a growth of 32.3%). A drop in outlays was recorded, among others, in manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (by 68.4% against a growth of 209.7% in 2007), in manufacture of wood and wood, straw and wicker products (by 23.9% against a growth of 48.7%), in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 13.3% against a growth of 63.3%), and in manufacture of textiles (by 21.6% against a drop of 7.0%).



In the structure of total outlays, the share of outlays increased in electricity, gas and water supply (from 11.8% to 13.8%), in trade and repair (from 9.6% to 10.8%), and in mining and quarrying (from 3.7% to 4.5%). The share of outlays decreased in financial intermediation (from 7.3% to 5.1%), in transport, storage and communication (from 13.7% to 12.6%), and in real estate, renting and business activities (from 10.4% to 9.2%). The share of entities dealing with manufacturing maintained at the same level as in 2007, and equalled 37.6%.

The highest increase in outlays (by 14.5%) was recorded in enterprises employing more than 1000 persons. In enterprises employing from 50 to 249 persons, outlays increased by 2.6%.



The investment structure by selected sections and by size of enterprises in 2008 was as follows:

Types of activity by the Polish Classification of Activities (PKD)	Enterprises employing: 50-249 persons		250-1000 persons		more than 1000 persons	
	investing entities	total outlays	investing entities	total outlays	investing entities	total outlays
	in % in total in a given section					
Total	80.5	24.1	16.3	29.4	3.2	46.5
Mining and quarrying	74.8	6.5	14.3	4.4	10.9	89.1
Manufacturing	77.9	24.2	19.0	34.6	3.1	41.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	76.9	13.4	16.0	27.8	7.1	58.8
Construction	88.7	54.2	10.0	26.4	1.3	19.4
Trade and repair	85.4	31.4	12.2	22.0	2.4	46.6
Transport, storage and communications	72.1	9.5	22.1	11.9	5.8	78.6
Financial intermediation	75.1	51.6	17.0	15.3	7.9	33.1

Private sector entities accounted for 74.3% (against 77.1% in 2007) of total outlays in the surveyed enterprises, where as public sector entities accounted for 25.7% (against 22.9% in 2007).

In outlays of private sector entities, 46.1% of outlays referred to units dealing with manufacturing, of which 15.8% referred to manufacture of food and beverages, 11.0% to manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, 9.8% to manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, 8.0% to manufacture of metal products, and 7.4% to manufacture of rubber and plastic products. Entities dealing with trade and repair incurred 14.5% of outlays. Purchases accounted for 66.2% of outlays incurred by private sector entities (in 2007 – 69.0%). The highest share of private sector in total outlays was recorded in trade and repair (99.2%), in construction (96.2%), in hotels and restaurants (91.7%), and in manufacturing (91.0%).

In outlays of public sector entities, 41.0% of outlays referred to units dealing with electricity, gas and water supply, while 20.9% to units dealing with transport, storage and communication. Purchases accounted for 42.3% of outlays incurred by public sector entities (in 2007 – 63.2%). The highest share of public sector in total outlays was recorded in electricity, gas and water supply (76.5%), and in mining and quarrying (69.0%).

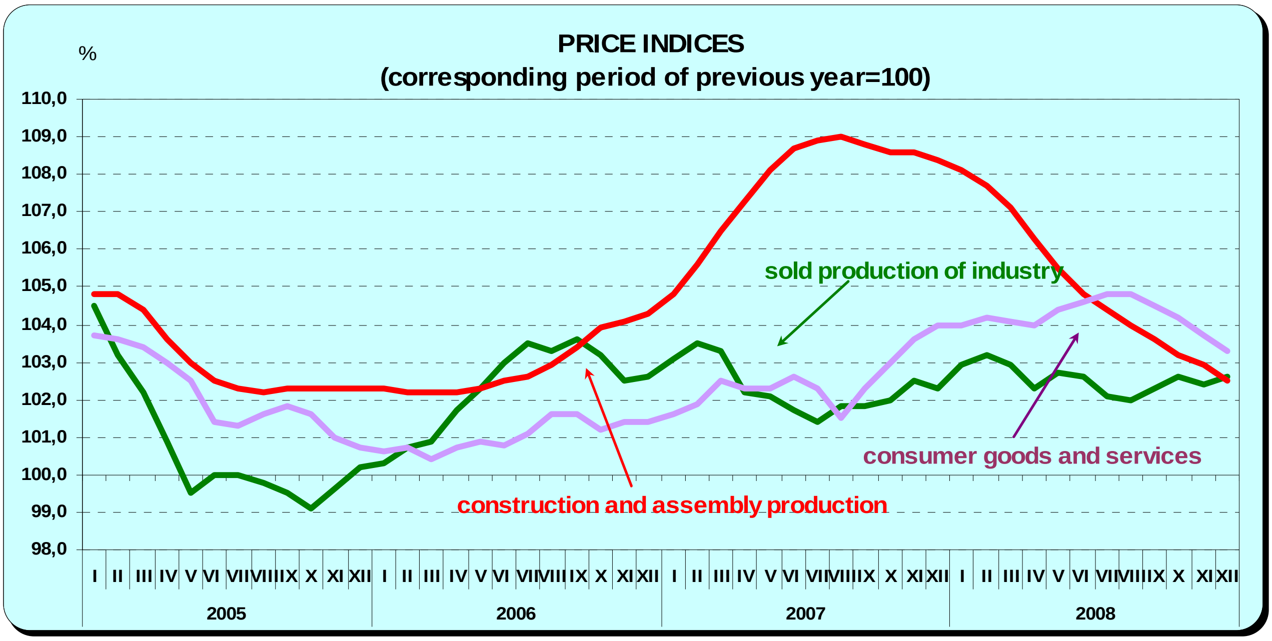
In 2008, 161.4 thous. of investments were started, i.e. 16.3% more than the previous year. Electricity and gas connections of a relatively low estimated values accounted for approx. 63% of the investments newly started. The total estimated value of the investments newly started amounted to PLN 45.9 billion, and was by 0.5% higher than in 2007. 28.8% of the estimated value of the investments newly started referred to the modernisation of the existing fixed assets (against 32.2% in 2007). A high dynamics of the estimated value of the investments newly started was recorded in mining and quarrying (a growth of 93.8%), and in electricity, gas and water supply (a growth of 42.5%), while in manufacturing (with a general drop of 5.2%) – in manufacture of basic metals (a growth of 43.3%), in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (a growth of 23.0%), in manufacture of pulp and paper (a growth of 9.3%), and in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (a growth of 9.0%). A drop in the dynamics of the estimated value of the investments newly started was observed in transport, storage and communication (by 52.2%).

Entities with foreign capital[16] accounted for 37.0% of total outlays implemented by enterprises. Outlays incurred by this group were lower by 5.6% (in constant prices) than in 2007. Nearly half of the total outlays in this group of entities referred to entities dealing with manufacture, including entities dealing with manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 16.2%, food products and beverages – 15.3%, other non-metallic mineral products – 12.7%, and pulp and paper - 6.7%. Entities dealing with trade and repair accounted for 16.7% of total outlays implemented by the group of entities with foreign capital, while entities dealing with real estate, renting and business activities accounted for 12.8%, and those dealing with transport, storage and communication – for 11.2%. An increase in outlays (in current prices) among entities with foreign capital was recorded, among others, in manufacture of pulp and paper (by 53.6%), other non-metallic mineral products (by 42.5%), metal products (by 39.5%), food products and beverages (by 20.0%), and machinery and equipments (by 20.1%). A decline in outlays was recorded, among others, in manufacture of radio, television and communications equipment and apparatus (66.3%), basic metals (by 47.1%), and motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 11.0%).

Prices

The average annual growth in the prices of consumer goods and services in 2008 was higher than the one recorded in the previous year and than assumed in the budget act. In the first three quarters of the previous year, the dynamics of consumer prices in annual terms gradually increased, while in the last quarter it weakened. The prices of sold production of industry grew slightly faster than in 2007, while the price growth in construction and assembly production was smaller than the previous year.

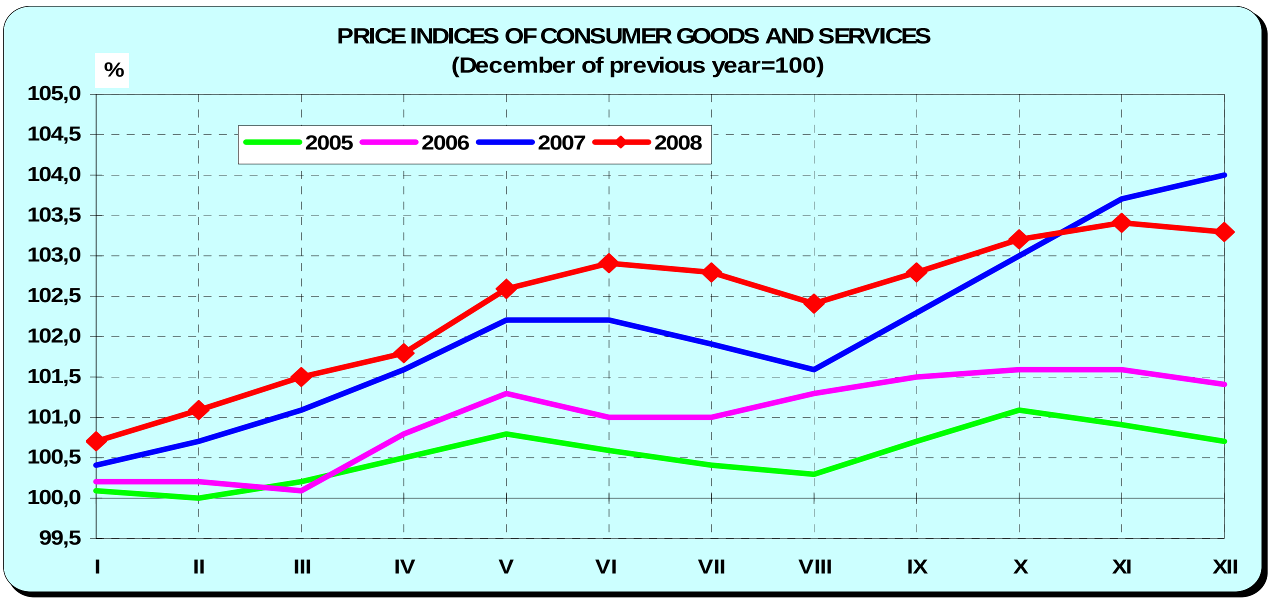
The growth in sold production of industry in 2008, in relation to the preceding year, amounted to 2.6% (compared to 2.3% in 2007). The dynamics of prices in mining and quarrying was higher than in the preceding year (10.9% against 3.1%, of which the mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat where the prices grew by 23.8%, as opposed to the mining of metal ores where a price drop of 15.6% was recorded). Also, the dynamics of prices in the electricity, gas and water supply section was higher (a growth of 8.4% against 4.0%). In manufacturing, a price growth by 1.3% was observed (against 1.9% in 2007). The highest price dynamics was recorded in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (a growth of 18.9%). The prices were raised also, among others, by manufacturers of chemicals and chemical products (by 5.8%), basic metals (by 2.7%), other non-metallic mineral products (by 2.6%), food products and beverages (by 2.0%), and metal products (by 1.2%). In contrast, the production prices were lower, among others, for rubber and plastic products (by 2.6%), and motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 3.2%).



The prices of construction and assembly production in 2008, in relation to the preceding year, grew by 5.0% (in 2007 a growth of 7.8% was recorded). The prices of building installations grew by 5.1%, building of construction; civil engineering by 5.0%, the renting of construction and demolition equipment with operator by 3.7%, and site preparation and building completion by 3.3% each. The year-on-year price growth in construction and assembly production in December 2008 amounted to 2.5% (against to 8.4% in the previous year respectively).

The average monthly growth rate in industry in 2008 was similar to the one recorded in 2007 (a growth of 0.2%, with the fastest growth recorded in the electricity, gas and water supply section, by 1.0%), while in construction this growth was lower than the previous year (0.2% compared to 0.7%).

In 2008, in relation to the preceding year, the growth in the prices of consumer goods and services was higher than in 2007 (4.2% compared to 2.5%). The price index was higher than assumed in the budget act (by 1.9 percentage points). The largest impact in 2008 on the level of the price index of consumer goods and services was exerted by the growth in the prices of goods and services associated with dwelling, and in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, which resulted in an increase of total index by 1.84 percentage points, and by 1.55 percentage point, respectively. The drop in the prices of clothing and footwear influenced the total drop of the index by 0.39 percentage point.



The price changes introduced in 2007 increased the price index of consumer goods and services in 2008 by approx. 1.8 percentage point. It is estimated that the price changes made in 2008 will influence the increase in price index of consumer goods and services in 2009 by approx. 0.9 percentage point. According to estimates, changes in the uniform prices set by government administration, made in 2008, increased the index of consumer prices in the period of January-December 2008 by 1.5 percentage point (against 0.7 percentage point in 2007).

The prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages in 2008, in relation to the preceding year, grew by 6.1% (by 4.9% in 2007). The highest influence on the changes in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages was exerted by the increase in the prices of bread and cereals (by 11.5%, including rice by 29.0%, bread by 12.9%, and flour by 10.7%), as well as goods in the group "milk, cheese and eggs" (by 9.5%), and meat (by 4.7%). Growth occurred in the prices of pork, by 6.8%, processed meat by 5.9%, and beef by 4.0%, with a drop observed in the prices of poultry, by 1.4%. A considerable increase occurred, among others, in the prices of vegetable fats (by 14.7%). The prices of fruits grew by 6.2%, of animal fats by 6.1%, and of fish by 2.8%. A drop was recorded, among others, in the prices of vegetables (by 1.6%) and of sugar by 9.3%). The prices of non-alcoholic beverages grew by 5.0%, including juices, by 9.4%, and coffee, by 7.4%.

In 2008, the prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco grew, in relation to the previous year, by 6.4% (against 3.3% in 2007), with the higher price growth of tobacco products (13.4%) than that of alcoholic beverages (2.7%).

The prices of clothing and footwear in 2008 dropped in relation to 2007 by 6.9% (against 7.4% in the previous year), with a deeper drop concerning in the prices of footwear (10.5%) than of clothing (5.4%).

The growth in the prices of goods and services associated with dwelling was higher in 2008 in relation to 2007 (7.5% against 3.5%). Actual rentals for housing grew by 5.8%. The growth in the prices of the majority of other goods and services associated with housing was higher than the previous year. Charges for refuse collection were raised by 38.2%, those for sewerage collection by 9.8%, and those for water supply by 6.6%. As regards the prices of electricity, gas and other fuels, the prices of liquid and solid fuels grew by 15.6%, electricity by 10.7%, gas by 10.5%, and heat energy by 3.5%. The growth in the prices of goods and services related to furnishings, household equipment and the routine maintenance of the house amounted to 2.1% in 2008. Charges for services connected with the domestic services and household services were raised by 6.5%, and a further drop was recorded in the prices of household appliances (of 1.4%).

In 2008, the growth in the prices of goods and services related to health, in relation to 2007, amounted to 3.4%, and was higher than the one recorded in the preceding year (2.1%). Charges for out-patient services rose by 5.3%. The prices of pharmaceutical products rose by 2.7%.

In 2008, in relation to the preceding year, a growth in the prices of transport was higher than that recorded in 2007 (3.1% against 2.1%). The price of fuel for personal transport equipment increased (by 4.7%), including liquid gas by 8.8%, and petrol by 2.6%. The prices of transport services were raised (by 5.5%), with the highest growth concerning in passenger transport by road (5.2%) than in passenger transport by railway (3.5%). The prices of motor cars decreased by 2.8%.

In 2008, the prices related to communications were 0.7% lower than in 2007.

The prices of goods and services related to recreation and culture were lower in 2008, in relation to 2007, by 0.3%, compared to a growth by 0.2% in 2007. The prices of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment dropped significantly (by 13.5%). In contrast, package holiday rose by 5.9%. An increase also occurred in the prices, among others, of tickets to cinemas, theatres and concert halls (by 4.0%), books (by 3.0%), and newspapers and periodicals (by 2.4%).

In 2008, in relation to the preceding year, charges related to education grew by 3.5% (against 1.6% in 2007), and in the scope of restaurants and hotels by 6.1% (against 3.5%). Among miscellaneous goods and services, growth occurred in 2008, among others, in the prices of services at hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments (by 5.5%).

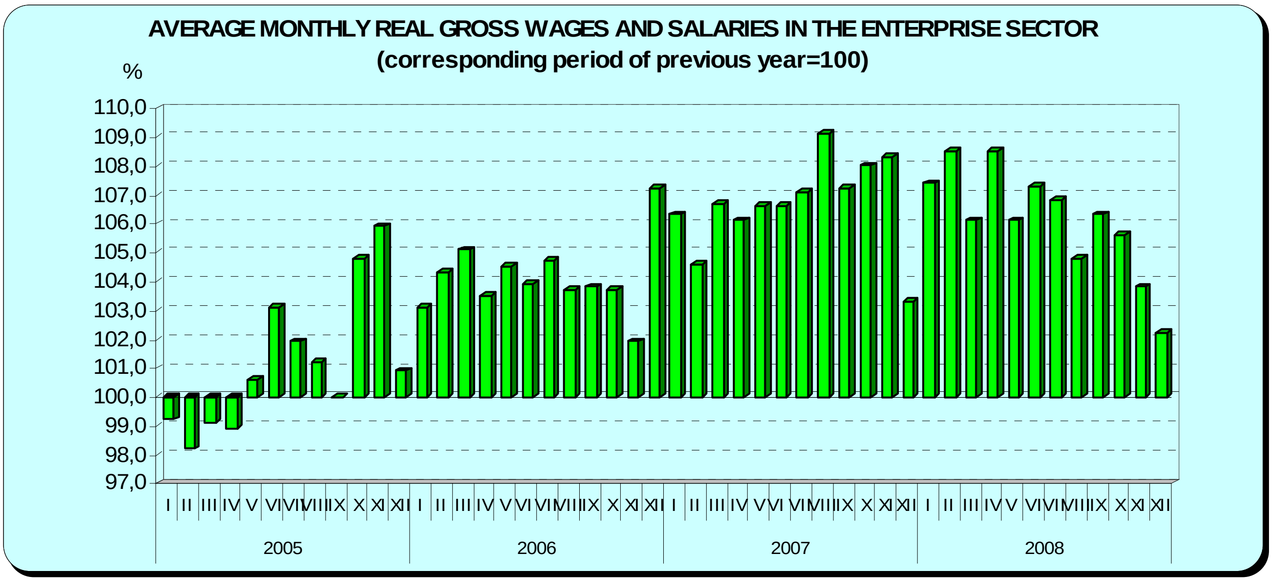
In 2008, the average monthly growth rate of consumer prices was similar to the one observed in 2007 (0.3%). The highest average monthly growth rate was recorded in the prices of goods and services associated with dwelling, and in the prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

The average annual growth in the prices of consumer goods and services in 2008 was lower than the growth in the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector (4.2%, against 10.1%). The purchasing power of wages and salaries increased in relation to a number of food products, including, in particular, sugar, vegetables, fish, meat and fruit, as well as non-alcoholic beverages. Clothing and footwear, goods and services related to communications, recreation and culture, as well as furnishings, household equipment and the routine maintenance of the house, alcoholic beverages, goods and services in the scope of transport, health, education, as well as restaurants and hotels, were relatively cheaper. The purchasing power of wages and salaries declined in relation to some food products (among others, milk, bread and cereals, as well as oils and fats) Refuse collection, as well as fuels, tobacco, electricity and gas, were relatively more expensive than the previous year.

Wages and Salaries and Social Benefits

The average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries grew in 2008 faster than in the preceding years, and a gradual weakening of the growth rate was observed in the following quarters. However, under the conditions of the considerable price dynamics of consumer goods and services, a smaller growth than a year earlier, though still high, was recorded in real wages and salaries. In annual terms, the purchasing power of the average gross retirement pay and pension from the non-agricultural social security system increased substantially, and it grew slightly in case of individual farmers.

In 2008, the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector amounted to PLN 3179.01, and was by 10.1% higher than a year earlier (against a growth by 9.2% in 2007). The highest dynamics of wages and salaries, similar to 2007, was recorded in construction (a growth by 12.9%). The higher than average growth in wages and salaries was also observed in real estate, renting and business activities (11.8%), transport, storage and communication (10.9%), electricity, gas and water supply (10.8%), as well as mining and quarrying (10.6%). Among the divisions/group with a significant share in employment, the most dynamic growth in the average monthly gross wage and salary occurred in mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat, in building of constructions; civil engineering (by 12.8% in each), land and pipeline transport (by 12.6%), as well as sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel (by 12.1%).



The average monthly gross wages and salaries in particular sections of the enterprise sector were as follows:

Specification	2008							
	XII		I–XII		I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII
	in PLN	XII 2007=100	in PLN	corresponding period of the previous year =100				
Enterprise sector..................	**3419.82**	**105.4**	**3179.01**	**110.1**	**111.4**	**112.1**	**110.4**	**107.0**
of which:								
Industry..................................	3439.76	104.9	3187.14	109.5	110.5	111.4	109.9	106.7
mining and quarrying	7353.32	92.5	5464.07	110.6	111.5	117.4	109.8	105.0
manufacturing	2961.45	106.4	2912.53	109.4	110.8	111.3	109.8	106.1
electricity, gas and water supply	5174.55	110.3	4251.72	110.8	110.7	107.7	112.2	112.3
Construction	3573.01	106.6	3360.28	112.9	117.1	116.1	111.9	108.4
Trade and repair......................	3107.94	103.1	2960.79	109.3	111.2	111.8	108.9	105.7
Hotels and restaurants	2429.21	104.9	2268.55	108.4	112.1	107.2	109.8	105.3
Transport, storage and communication	3667.08	110.8	3464.21	110.9	110.6	112.1	111.8	109.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	3447.94	105.5	3232.56	111.8	113.1	114.5	112.3	107.7

In 2008, the wages and salaries fund in the enterprise sector increased in relation to the previous year by 15.4% (against a growth of 14.4% in 2007).

In the public sector, the average monthly gross wage and salary in 2008 reached PLN 3791.23 (by 11.9% higher than a year earlier). The average gross wage and salary in the private sector amounted to PLN 3055.34 (by 10.0% more than in 2007), and its relation to the average gross pay in the public sector declined somewhat in annual terms (80.6%, against 82.0% in 2007).

The purchasing power of the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2008 was by 5.9% higher than in the preceding year (growth in 2007 amounted to 6.7%).

The number of retirees and pensioners, and the average monthly gross benefits were as follows:

Specification	2007	2008					
	I–XII		I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	XII
Average number of retirees and pensioners:							
in thous. of persons	9188.9	9257.3	9217.9	9223.3	9280.7	9307.2	9324.4
corresponding period of the previous year=100	100.4	100.7	100.5	100.3	101.0	101.2	101.2
Number of persons receiving retirement pays and pensions:							
from non agricultural social security system in thous. of persons:	7658.7	7779.4	7719.7	7739.5	7810.0	7848.2	7868.5
farmers in thous. persons	1530.2	1477.9	1498.2	1483.8	1470.7	1459.0	1455.9
Average retirement pay and pension:							
from non-agricultural social security system in PLN	1298.83	1418.65	1346.76	1433.44	1444.07	1449.48	1449.30
corresponding period of the previous year=100	103.0	109.2	104.5	110.5	110.9	110.8	111.0
farmers in PLN	813.93	857.91	829.98	866.94	867.30	867.93	861.98
corresponding period of the previous year=100	101.4	105.4	102.1	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.6

The average monthly gross retirement pay and pension from the non-agricultural social security system in 2008 was by 9.2% higher than a year earlier, and amounted to PLN 1418.65. The purchasing power of the average gross retirement pay and pension in the employee system grew in 2008 in annual terms by 4.1% (in 2007 no changes occurred in relation to 2006).

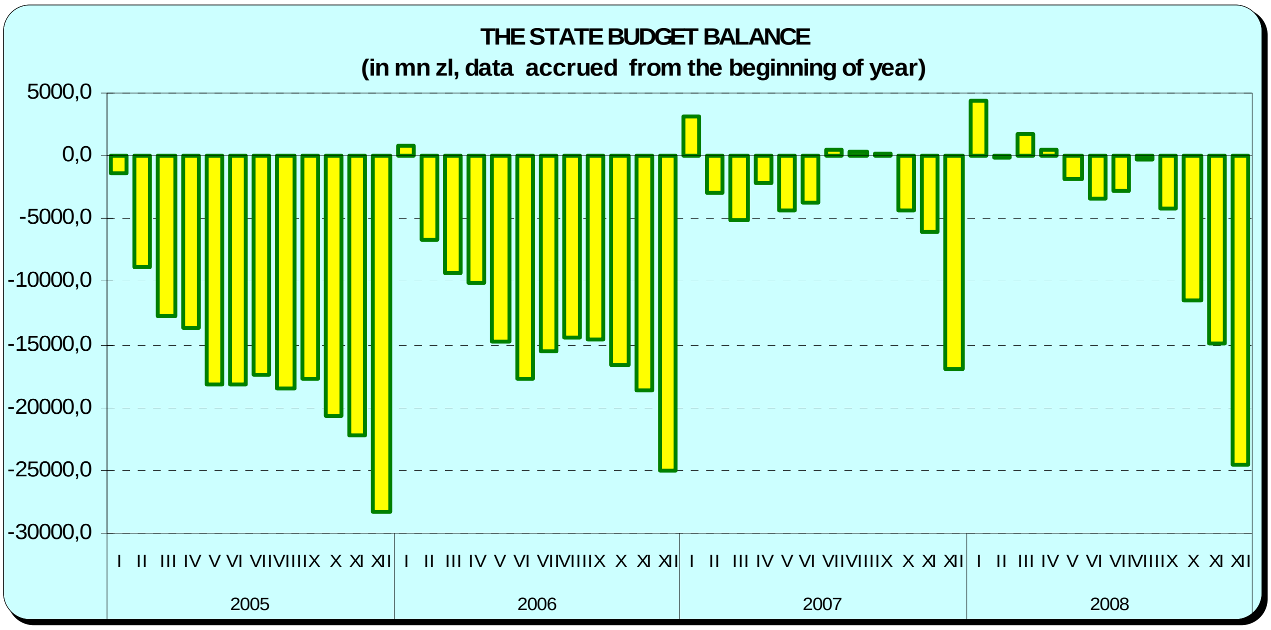
In 2008, the average monthly gross retirement pay and pension of farmers amounted to PLN 857.91, and was by 5.4% higher than a year earlier. The purchasing power of the average gross retirement pay and pension of individual farmers in 2008 grew slightly, by 0.5%, compared to the preceding year (against a drop by 1.6% in 2007).

In 2008, the gross amount of unemployment benefits (excluding social security contribution) amounted to PLN 1524.6 mln, and was by 9.7% lower than in the preceding year.

The amount of PLN 2617.8 mln, i.e. by 31.8% less than a year earlier, paid out as pre-retirement benefits and allowances.

State Budget

In 2008, the revenue of the state budget[17] amounted to PLN 254083.8 mln, and the expenditure – PLN 278674.3 mln (respectively 90.1% and 90.2% of the amount assumed in the budget act for 2008). As a result, there was a deficit amounting to PLN 24590.5 mln (90.8% of the amount assumed in the budget act for 2008).



The revenues and expenditures of the state budget were as follows:

Specification	Budget act for 2008	I–XII 2008				I–XII 2007
		execution	realization of the budget act in %	I–XII 2007=100[a)]	structure in %	
	in mln PLN					
Total revenue	**281892.1**	**254083.8**	**90.1**	**107.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
tax and non-tax revenue	246610.0	238858.8	96.9	104.4	94.0	96.8
indirect taxes	164890.0	154050.1	93.4	105.2	60.6	62.0
of which excise tax	52200.0	50483.6	96.7	103.0	19.9	20.7
income tax on corporate	27150.0	27162.4	100.0	110.7	10.7	10.4
income tax on personal	36154.0	38439.7	106.3	108.7	15.1	15.0
revenue of budgetary entities [a)]	17085.6	17796.2	104.2	x	7.0	x
of which receipts from customs duties	1993.0	1728.7	86.7	98.9	0.7	0.7
other revenues	1330.4	1410.4	106.0	x	0.6	1.6
non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources [b)]	35282.1	15225.0	43.2	x	6.0	x
Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy	15078.0	10040.8	66.6	x	4.0	x
structural funds and other	20204.1	5184.2	25.7	x	2.0	x
Total expenditure	**308982.7**	**278674.3**	**90.2**	**110.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which:						
domestic debt servicing	21885.1	19994.7	91.4	88.5	7.2	9.0
foreign debt servicing	5824.5	5122.0	87.9	104.4	1.8	1.9
settlements with the EU general budget in respect of own resources	12213.2	12213.2	100.0	x	4.4	x
allocations to:						
Pension Fund	15158.9	14867.5	98.1	101.3	5.3	5.8
Social Insurance Fund	33230.0	33230.0	100.0	139.1	11.9	9.5
general subsidies for local self-governments entities	40685.0	40667.4	100.0	110.6	14.6	14.6
State budget deficit	**-27090.6**	**-24590.5**	**90.8**	**x**	**x**	**x**
Deficit financing						
domestic sources	20117.0	21063.8	104.7	x	x	x
foreign sources	6973.6	3526.7	50.6	x	x	x

[a)] Indices were calculated by comparing the estimated data from the period of I-XII of 2008, with data on the execution of the State Budget for the corresponding period of 2007.

[b)] Since April 2007, the item "Non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources" has been excluded from the revenue of budgetary entities; therefore the data are not comparable with the data published previously.

The execution of the budget act in 2008, in the scope of revenue, was 13.1 percentage points lower than in 2007. Receipts from indirect taxes increased by 5.2%, of which excise tax increased by 3.0%. Their share in the total amount of revenue amounted to 60.6% and 19.9% respectively (as compared to 62.0% and 20.7% in 2007). The share of revenue of budgetary entities in the total amount of revenue equalled 7.0%. Receipts from corporate income tax were by 10.7% higher than the previous year, while receipts from personal income tax were by 8.7% higher. Their share in the total revenue amounted to 10.7% and 15.1% respectively (compared to 10.4% and 15.0% respectively in the preceding year). The revenue of the state budget from non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources accounted for 6.0% of total revenue in 2008. The largest amount of resources was provided under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy, accounting for 4.0% of total revenue.

The execution of the budget act in the field of expenditure in 2008 was by 7.2 percentage points lower than in 2007. General subsidies for local self-government entities (gminas, poviats and voivodships) amounted to PLN 40667.4 mln, and accounted for 100.0% of the amount of these subsidies assumed in the budget act. The share of subsidies in the total expenditure amounted to 14.6%, i.e. as in the previous year. Expenditures for domestic and foreign debt servicing accounted for 9.0% of total expenditure (10.9% in 2007). A growth in relation to 2007 was recorded with respect to the allocations to the Pension Fund, by 1.3%, and to the Social Insurance Fund by 39.1%.

Money

The total money resources at the end of December 2008 amounted to PLN 666304.6 mln, which was 2.8% higher than at the end of the previous month, and 18.6% higher than at the end of December of 2007.

The supply of currency in circulation (outside banks) at the end of 2008 amounted to PLN 90741.2 mln, and increase in relation to November of the previous year by 0.8%, and in relation to December 2007 by 17.6%.

At the end of December 2008, deposits and other liabilities were the main items in the money supply structure (M3), amounting to PLN 569571.9 mln. In relation to the end of December 2007, deposits and other liabilities were by 97387.6 mln higher (by 20.6%), of which deposits and other liabilities against households increased by PLN 69658.7 mln (by 26.5%), of non-profit institutions serving households – by PLN 2041.3 mln (by 17.1%), of enterprises – by PLN 5797.4 mln (by 4.0%), non-monetary financial institutions – by PLN 11192.2 mln (by 47.2%), local government – by PLN 3553.2 mln (by 19.8%), social security funds – by PLN 5144.6 mln (by 43.5%).

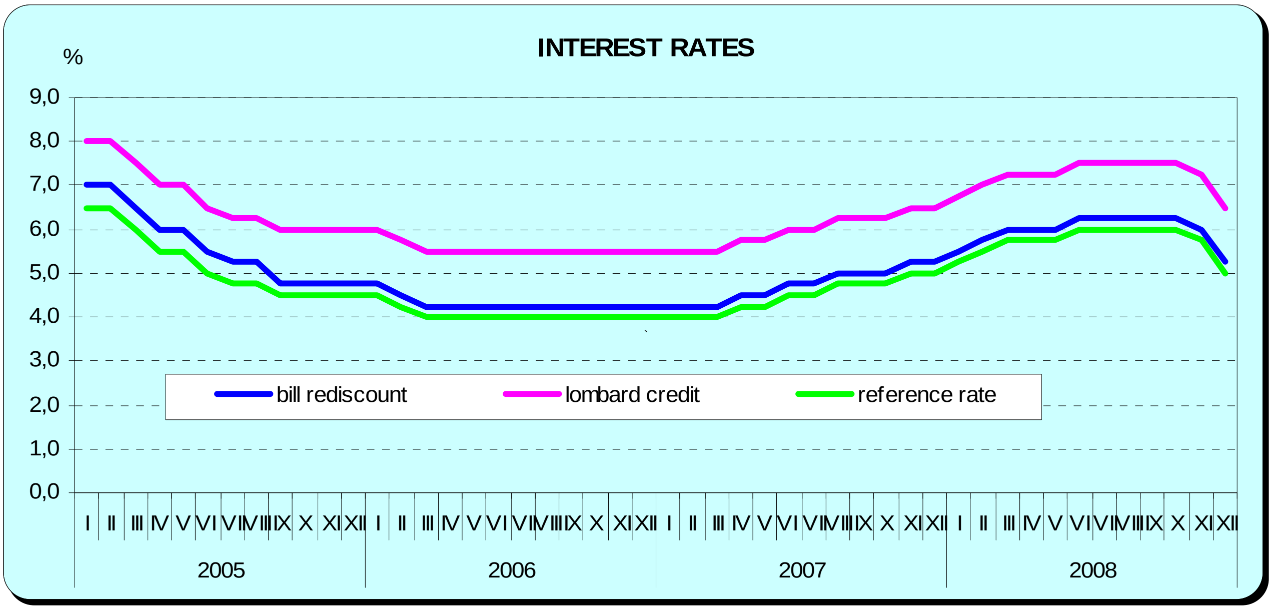
Other M3 components at the end of 2008 amounted to PLN 5991.5 mln. The value of this item dropped, compared to the end of 2007, by PLN 6288.0 mln (by 51.2%).

Dues had the highest share in the money resource structure, and their increase was simultaneously the main factor generating money. They amounted to PLN 649037.1 mln. In relation to the status at the end of 2007, dues were by PLN 171743.7 mln (by 36.0%) higher, including dues from households which increased by PLN 116021.6 mln (by 44.6%), from enterprises – by PLN 50367.4 mln (by 28.3%), from non-monetary financial institutions – by PLN 2703.9 mln (by 13.9%), from local government – by PLN 2042.3 mln (by 11.0%), from non-profit institutions serving households – by PLN 608.6 mln (by 37.2%).

At the end of December 2008 net credit to central government debt amounted to PLN 110918.9 mln. Compared to the end of December 2007, it increased by PLN 48960.8 mln (by 79.0%). The growth in the indebtedness of this sector had a positive impact on the creation of money, though a worse one than the increase of indebtedness of entities in the non-financial sector.

The drop in the value of net foreign assets, which at the end of the previous year amounted to PLN 47887.7 mln, had a negative impact on the creation of money. Their value dropped by PLN 75887.4 mln in comparison with the end of 2007. The negative balance of other items net, amounting to PLN 141539.1 mln, which deepened in comparison to the end of 2007 by PLN 40136.3 mln, was another factor behind the decrease in money resources.

The basic interest rates of the National Bank of Poland which were binding as of 24 December 2008 were once again lowered: the bill rediscount rate from 6.00% to 5.25%, the lombard credit rate from 7.25% to 6.50%, the deposit rate from 4.25% to 3.50%, and the reference rate from 5.75% to 5.00%.



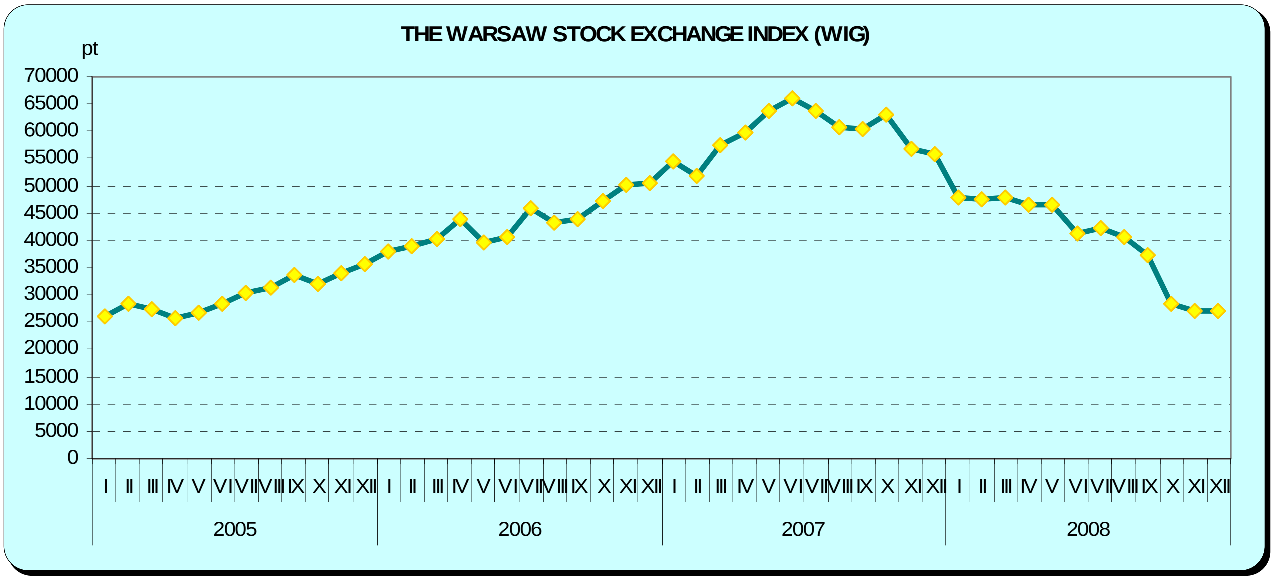
The average annual official euro exchange rate in the National Bank of Poland amounted to PLN 351.66/EUR 100 in 2008, and declined by 7.0% compared to the annual exchange rate of this currency in 2007. The average monthly official euro exchange rate in December 2008 amounted to PLN 401.77/EUR 100, and had increased in relation to the corresponding period of 2007 by 11.5%, however in relation to the average exchange rate in November it had grown by 8.0%.

The average annual official USD exchange rate in the National Bank of Poland amounted to PLN 240.92/USD 100 in 2008, and declined by 12.9% compared to the annual exchange rate of this currency in 2007. The average monthly official USD exchange rate in December 2008 amounted to PLN

297.15/USD 100, and increased in relation to the corresponding period of 2007 by 20.0%, while in relation to the average exchange rate in November it had grown by 1.7%.

Stock Exchange

In 2008, 33 new companies entered on the Main Market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange, and 10 withdrew, as a result of which the number of quoted companies grew to 374. Due to the continued downward tendency of the exchange rate of shares, capitalization during the last stock exchange session in 2008 equalled PLN 465.1 bn (by PLN 615.2 bn, i.e. by 56.9%, less than during the last stock exchange session in 2007).



In 2008, the total value of the turnover of shares and rights to shares certificates equalled PLN 331 bn (by 30.9% less than in 2007), which was the result of the year-on-year drop in the value of both session and off-session transactions (block trades), caused by the withdrawal of institutional investors. The turnover of rights to shares certificates in session transactions amounted to PLN 782 bn (by 88.7% less than a year earlier). The value of block trades with this instrument amounted to PLN 182.3 bn (a drop by 47.1% in annual terms). The turnover of pre-emptive rights in session transactions amounted to PLN 176.6 mln, dropping by 84.8% in annual terms. The turnover of the State Treasury bonds in the session transactions system grew by 38.3%, amounting to PLN 4472.7 mln, and block trades with this instrument amounted to PLN 499.7 mln (a growth by 116.4% in annual terms). The turnover of investment certificates in the session transactions system reached PLN 673.6 mln (a growth by 24.1%), while the turnover of structurised products increased six fold to PLN 156.1 mln.

The slump, which has continued since the middle of the previous year, negatively influenced on the level of stock exchange indices: in the 4th quarter of 2008, WIG was by 51.1% lower than in the corresponding period of 2007. Considerable falls were recorded in the food sector (by 59.2%), in the construction sector (by 50.1%), as well as in the IT sector (by 46.8%). The falls in WIG-Oil & Gas (by 46.8%) and in WIG Banking (by 44.8%) were less considerable than the fall in the main index. As a result of drops in the exchange rate of shares in the sector of the biggest companies, WIG-20 declined by 48.2%. Even higher falls were recorded in small and medium company sector, which caused a decline in the mWIG40 and sWIG80 indices by 62.5% and by 56.9% respectively.

In 2008, future contracts amounted to PLN 606845.9 mln (by 8.5% less than in 2007), index options transactions, as in the previous year, reached a value of PLN 463.1 mln, and index participation units transactions – PLN 17.5 mln (a growth by 10.1% in annual terms).

In 2008, the NewConnect Market gradually expanded its operations. During 2008, 61 companies entered this market, while no company withdrew, as a result of which the number of quoted companies grew to 84. The capitalization of this market during the last session in the year amounted to PLN 1396.17 mln. In 2008, the downward tendency in the exchange rate of shares continued, which caused a decline in the index of this market, the NCIndex, to 38.19 percentage points (against 144.17 percentage points at the end of 2007). The value of market transactions in 2008 was PLN 826.5 mln, compared to PLN 302.6 mln in 2007.

Arrivals and Departures from Poland – border traffic with countries outside the Schengen zone[18]

The clearances in border traffic[19] in 2008 were registered at 61 border crossings, located on the eastern border with Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, and at airports and in maritime ports. According to the Border Guards' data, in 2008 there were 35.5 mln clearances in border traffic between Poland and countries outside the Schengen zone. Arrivals and departures by Polish citizens accounted for the most part of the border traffic under analysis (56.0%).

In 2008, 11.1 mln Poles left the Schengen zone. The largest number of Polish citizens (5.5 mln) left Poland by the land border crossing with Ukraine, and by border crossings with Belarus and Russia – 0.5 mln and 0.6 mln persons respectively. Nearly 4.6 mln Poles leaving the Schengen zone used air transport, while 41 thous. Polish citizens left the Schengen zone by sea.

At the eastern border in 2008, 6.6 mln foreigners entering Poland from outside the Schengen zone were recorded (excluding the border with Lithuania), at airports and in maritime ports. The Border Guards recorded 2.4 mln arrivals of Ukrainian citizens, 1.6 mln Belarusian citizens, and 0.8 mln Russian citizens, which accounted for a decrease respectively by 56.2%, 57.4% and 52.4%, compared to 2007. The drop recorded was connected with the new Schengen regulations entering into force, introducing obligatory visas for citizens arriving to Poland from countries outside the Schengen zone.

At the eastern border (excluding the border with Lithuania), constituting the EU border, 23.4 mln clearances were performed (a drop by 25.5%). In 2008, the traffic at the eastern border accounted for 65.7% of recorded arrivals and departures (other recorded clearances took place at airports and in maritime ports). The number of foreigners entering Poland through the eastern border declined by 47.5%, and the number of Poles departing grew by 8.8%, compared to 2007. The heaviest border traffic was recorded at land border crossings with Ukraine with 16.2 mln border crossings, and Poles accounted for 68.2% of clearances (48.5% a year earlier). The number of border crossings at the border with Belarus amounted to 5.3 mln. The clearances of foreigners dominated, accounting for 82.2% of all clearances at this border section (compared to 86.3% in 2007). In the border traffic with Russia, 1.9 mln persons were cleared, of which Polish citizens accounted for 59.0% (compared to 50.9% in 2007).

In 2008, the number of clearances of persons departing and arriving at Polish airports in the traffic between Poland and countries outside the Schengen zone amounted to 12.1 mln. At the maritime border, nearly 122 thous. persons were cleared in the traffic between Polish ports and ports in countries outside the Schengen zone.

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[1] The data on migrations relating to I-III quarter of 2008 are taken from the register of the population's PESEL, the data for IV quarter were preliminarily estimated.

[2] In the balance presented of the population state and structure:

a) persons who temporarily emigrated abroad, and although they are registered for permanent residence in Poland they are not Polish residents if their stay abroad lasts at least 1 year, have been included. In the vast majority of cases, these are persons of mobility working age,

b) immigrants staying in Poland temporarily, regardless of the period of stay, have not been included; if the period of their stay in Poland lasts at least 1 year, they should be treated as Polish residents.

[3] Pursuant to the Act of 28 July 2005 on amending the Act on the promotion of employment and institutions in the labour market, the long-term unemployed include people who have been registered in a poviat labour office for over 12 months in the period of the last 2 years, excluding periods of internship and professional training at the workplace.

[4] Excluding procurement realised by natural persons.

[5] Data for enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

[6] Groupings of enterprises into those manufacturing mainly investment goods, durable and non-durable goods, intermediate and energy goods (MIGs – Main Industrial Groupings) were made on the basis of the Regulation of the Commission (EC) No. 586/2001 of 26 March 2001 concerning executive regulations to the Regulation of the Commission (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

[7] The data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 and more persons.

[8] Registration data – may change after developing quarterly reports.

[9] Including receipts from transport of cargo, baggage, mail, loading and unloading, shipping, storing and warehousing cargo connected with services for transport, and also receipts from activities of travel agencies, tour guides and tourist guides.

[10] Standard main lines (subscribers of fixed line telephony) increased by the number of lines in accessible ISDN.

[11] ISDN – digital telephone network with integration of services, allowing to use the same network for transfer voice, image, fax and data.

[12] Elaborated on the basis of the NBP materials :"The balance of payments".

Current account constitutes a component of the balance of payments on the basis of transactions. It is a statistical comparison of turnovers with foreign countries, which, in respect of a specific time, presents, in a systematised way, the economic transactions concluded by Poland with the rest of the world (i.e. between the residents and non-residents). The balance of payments, apart from the current account, includes a capital and financial account, the balance of errors and aborted operations as well as the state of official reserve assets.

[13] Data concerns economic entities keeping accounting ledgers, employing 50 persons and more. Data does not cover agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, financial intermediation, and higher education institutions.

[14] Data concerns economic entities (irrespective of the type of activity) keeping accounting ledgers, employing 50 persons and more.

[15] Machinery, installations, tools, and means of transport.

[16] Data concerns economic entities with foreign capital exceeding USD 1 million (except for credit and insurance establishments) keeping accounting ledgers, employing 50 persons and more.

[17] Developed on the basis of the Finance Minister's information: "Estimated data on the execution of the state budget for the period January to December 2008".

[18] Pursuant to the Decision of the European Union Council, Poland entered the Schengen zone on 21 December 2007 (together with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Malta and Slovenia). In consequence (due to the fact that personal border traffic between the countries within the Schengen zone is no longer recorded), the scope of statistical information concerning border traffic has narrowed considerably.

[19] Clearances are understood as the number of border crossings (i.e. the sum of arrivals and departures from Poland). One person entering or leaving Poland several times is treated in the Border Guards' data as several persons.

II. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Table 1. Basic data

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Population [a] ***(as of 30 June)***	***thous.***	**38 180**	**38 161**	**38 132**	**38 116**	**38 116**
of which at working age [b]		24 141	24 323	24 441	24 513	24 566
(as of 31 December)	***thous.***	**38 174**	**38 157**	**38 125**	**38 116**	**38 135**
of which in urban areas	*%*	61.5	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1
Natural increase per 1 000 population		**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.9**
Live births per 1 000 population		**9.3**	**9.6**	**9.8**	**10.2**	**10.9**
Deaths per 1 000 population		**9.5**	**9.7**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**9.9**
Infant deaths per 1 000 live births		**6.8**	**6.4**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**5.6**
Net of international migration for permanent residence	***thous.***	**-9.4**	**-12.9**	**-36.1**	**-20.5**	**-14.9**
Dwelling stocks per 1 000 population [c] ***(end of year)***		**332.3**	**334.8**	**337.7**	**340.9**	**..**
Passenger cars, registered per 1 000 population *(end of year)*		**314**	**323**	**351**	**383**	**..**
Standard main line (fixed line telephone subscribers) per 1 000 population [d] ***(end of year)***		**292.9**	**272.9**	**261.1**	**235.3**	**..**
Doctors [e) f)]						
employed		83 372	76 046	77 479	78 229	..
with the right to practise a profession		125 053	126 576	129 391	126 337	..
Nurses [e) g)]						
employed		177 501	178 790	178 781	181 895	..
with the right to practise a profession		268 818	273 810	275 188	272 757	..
Beds in general hospitals per 10 000 population *(end of year)*		**48.0**	**47.0**	**46.5**	**45.9**	**..**
Students of tertiary education *(end of year)*	***thous.***	**1 926.1**	**1 953.8**	**1 941.4**	**1 937.4**	**1 927.2**
% of total population in age 19-24 [h]		47.8	48.9	49.9	51.1	52.7
Retirees and pensioners *(annual averages)*	***thous.***	**9 212**	**9 169**	**9 151**	**9 189**	**9 257**
% of total population		24.1	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.3
Employment total [i] ***annual averages)***	***thous***	**12 615**	**12 728**	**12 880**	**13 334**	**..**
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		2 023	2 019	2 019	2 022	..
industry:		2 925	2 919	2 955	3 082	..
mining and quarrying		195	188	184	182	..
manufacturing		2 503	2 511	2 5554	2 686	..
electricity, gas and water supply		227	220	217	215	..
construction		643	668	695	784	..
trade and repair		2 065	2 108	2 126	2 196	..
transport, storage and communication		741	731	750	780	..
education		1 009	1 035	1 034	1 039	..
health and social work		742	748	752	762	..
Employment in private sector [i] ***(annual averages)***	***thous***	**9 210**	**9 373**	**9 557**	**10 023**	**..**
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		1 984	1 980	1 981	1 984	..
industry:		2 381	2 415	2 473	2 622	..
mining and quarrying		37	38	38	40	..
manufacturing		2 312	2 345	2 402	2 541	..
electricity, gas and water supply		32	32	34	40	..
construction		614	641	669	759	..
trade and repair		2 047	2 091	2 111	2 181	..
transport, storage and communication		415	420	443	475	..
education		71	76	80	89	..
health and social work		188	202	208	217	..
Arrivals of foreigners to Poland [k) r)]	***thous.***	**61 917.8**	**64 606.1**	**65 114.9**	**64 882.5**	**6 581.5**
Foreign departures of Poles [k) r)]	***thous.***	**37 225.7**	**40 841.1**	**44 695.9**	**46 881.4**	**11 147.9**
Gross Domestic Product [l) m) n)] ***(current prices)***	***mln zl***	**924 538**	**983 302**	**1 060 031**	**1 175 266**	**1 271 715**
Gross Domestic Product [l) m) n)] ***(current prices)***	*%*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		4.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0
industry:		22.3	21.8	21.8	21.4	20.2
mining and quarrying		2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
manufacturing		16.9	16.3	16.6	16.6	15.2
electricity, gas and water supply		3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9
construction		5.0	5.3	5.6	6.4	7.0
trade and repair		16.8	16.7	16.6	16.2	16.7
transport, storage and communication		6.7	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1
Expenditure on GDP [l) n)] ***(current prices)***	*%*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
private consumption expenditure		64.7	63.4	62.5	60.5	61.3
public consumption expenditure		17.6	18.1	18.3	18.0	18.5
gross capital formation		20.1	19.2	21.0*	24.3	23.9
of which: gross fixed capital formation [o]		18.1	18.2	19.7	21.6	22.0
changes in inventories		2.0	1.0	1.3	2.7	1.9
net exports [p]		-2.4	-0.7	-1.8	-2.8	-3.7

a) The balance on the basis on results of the Populaton and Housing Census 2002. b) Males aged 18-64, females aged 18-59. c) Based on balances of net dwelling stocks. Data concern inhabited and uninhabited dwellings. d) Public telecommunications network operators. e) Data do not include persons for whom the primary workplace is a medical and nurses practice. f) Including interns but excluding dentists. g) Including interns and masters of nursery but excluding midwives. h) Excluding foreigners and extramural students. i) In 2008 – preliminary data. k) Data for 2007 do not include traffic crossings with Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Lithuania and at the sea border in the period from 21 to 31 December 2007, in connection with Poland's accession to the Schengen area. Border crossing: the same person crossing border several times is treated as several persons. l) According to the "ESA 1995". m) In basic prices. n) In 2007 – preliminary data. o) According to the "ESA 1995" - gross fixed capital formation including intangible fixed assets. p) Includes estimated net purchases of residents, and includes estimated net purchases of non-residents. r) In connection with Poland's accession to the Schengen area the data for 2008 include only traffic crossing at the borders with Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus and Ukraine. Partly they refer also to sea- and airports.

Table 2. Basic indices

	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	2000=100			rok poprzedni=100		
Population ***(as of 30 June)***	**99.7**	**99.6**	**99.6**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Employment [a)] ***(annual averages)***	**98.4**	**101.8**	**..**	**101.2**	**103.5**	**..**
of which: in private sector	**105.5**	**110.7**	**..**	**102.0**	**104.9**	**..**
Gross Domestic Product [a)b)] ***(constant prices)***	**123.4**	**131.7**	**138.2**	**106.2**	**106.7**	**104.9**
Expenditure on GDP [a)b)] ***(constant prices)***	**123.4**	**131.7**	**138.2**	**106.2**	**106.7**	**104.9**
of which: private consumption expenditure	121.2	127.3	134.2	105.0	105.0	105.4
public consumption expenditure	125.6	130.2	140.1	106.0	103.7	107.6
gross fixed capital formation	110.0	129.4	139.9	114.9	117.6	108.1
exports of goods and services	174.0	189.8	203.5	114.6	109.1	107.2
imports of goods and services	151.9	172.6	186.9	117.3	113.6	108.3
Investment outlays ***(constant prices)***	**109.8**	**132.2**	**..**	**116.8**	**120.4**	**..**
of which: industry	125.4	150.7	..	114.8	120.2	..
mining and quarrying	163.3	191.2	..	109.7	117.1	..
manufacturing	127.4	152.0	..	116.8	119.3	..
electricity, gas and water supply	107.6	133.9	..	109.7	124.4	..
construction	136.6	167.5	..	131.0	122.6	..
trade and repair	93.2	116.3	..	110.2	124.8	..
transport, storage and communication	82.5	91.3	..	122.2	110.7	..
Sold production of industry ***(constant prices)***	**143.0**	**159.0**	**164.2**	**111.2**	**111.2**	**103.3**
mining and quarrying	88.8	90.0	..	98.4	101.3	..
manufacturing	149.9	168.5	..	112.8	112.4	..
electricity, gas and water supply	113.6	116.0	..	101.3	102.1	..
Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (***constant prices)***	**109.6**	**127.7***	**..**	**115.9**	**116.5***	**..**
Gross agricultural output [a)] ***(constant prices)***	**104.6**	**110.8**	**114.7**	**98.8**	**105.9**	**103.5**
crop	93.0	101.3	109.7	94.8	108.9	108.3
animal	116.7	120.1	117.2	102.6	102.9	97.6
Final agricultural output ***(constant prices)***	**115.0**	**121.4**	**..**	**100.0**	**105.6**	**..**
Crops: cereals	97.5	121.5	123.8	80.9	124.6	101.9
sugar beets [a)]	87.4	96.6	71.4	96.3	110.5	77.6
potatoes	37.1	48.7	43.2	86.6	131.3	88.7
Livestock ***(end of year)***						
cattle	**92.3**	**94.5**	**97.2**	98.1	102.4	102.9
pigs [c)]	110.7	103.7	83.8	100.5	93.7	80.8
Railway freight transport	**83.5**	**82.0**	**76.3**	**104.3**	**98.1***	**93.0**
Synthetic balance of energy						
production	97.7	91.1	..	99.0	93.3	..
domestic consumption	107.2*	107.9*	..	106.5*	100.7*	..
imports	134.3	141.7	..	109.4	105.5	..
exports	99.6	83.1	..	102.1	83.4	..
Price indices:						
sold production of industry [d)]	**116.1**	**118.8**	**121.9**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.6**
construction and assembly production [d)]	**112.9**	**121.7**	**127.8**	**102.9**	**107.8**	**105.0**
consumer	**115.7**	**118.6**	**123.6**	**101.0**	**102.5**	**104.2**
of which:						
food and non-alcoholic beverages	112.8	118.3	125.5	100.6	104.9	106.1
alcoholic beverages, tabacco	111.9	115.6	123.0	101.7	103.3	106.4
Average monthly real gross wages and salaries	**113.7**	**120.0**	**127.2**	**104.0**	**105.5**	**106.0**
Imports ***(constant prices)***	**172.6**	**198.7**	**210.0**	**116.8**	**115.1**	**105.7**
from EU countries	..	..	..	113.8	114.2	104.2
Central and Eastern European countries	..	..	..	113.0	104.1	96.4
Exports ***(constant prices)***	**218.2**	**238.7**	**251.4**	**116.1**	**109.4**	**105.3**
to EU countries	..	..	..	116.5	109.9	104.4
Central and Eastern European countries	..	..	..	126.4	117.8	110.6

a) In 2008 – preliminary data. b) Volume index numbers (2000=100) for total of GDP and expenditure on GDP are compiled according to the “ESA 1995”. c) End of November. d) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products.

Table 3. Selected indicators of change

	Increase or decrease (-) in % over: CP – corresponding quarter of previous year PP – previous quarter		2005 Q. I	2005 Q. II	2005 Q. III	2005 Q. IV	2006 Q. I	2006 Q. II
1	**Unemployed persons (*end of period*)**	***CP***	**-6.5**	**-7.9**	**-7.1**	**7.6**	**-7.6**	**-12.0**
2		***PP***	**1.8**	**-7.4**	**-2.4**	**-0.5**	**1.8**	**-11.9**
3	**Average monthly real gross wages and salaries**	***CP***	**0.3**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.1**
4		***PP***	**0.2**	**-4.6**	**1.3**	**7.4**	**0.3**	**-4.9**
5	**Sold production of industry *(constant prices)***	***CP***	**0.7**	**2.3**	**4.5**	**8.4**	**12.4**	**12.1**
6		***PP***	**-7.5**	**6.3**	**1.5**	**8.7**	**-4.1**	**5.9**
7	Mining and quarrying	*CP*	-3.8	-1.6	1.8	2.4	5.3	-1.3
8		*PP*	-12.9	3.7	7.4	5.5	-10.4	-2.8
9	Manufacturing	*CP*	0.9	1.9	4.9	9.2	13.8	13.5
10		*PP*	-8.9	10.2	1.7	7.0	-5.1	9.9
11	of which: food products and beverages	*CP*	1.9	5.3	8.0	4.5	10.4	8.5
12		*PP*	-8.6	10.0	3.8	0.2	-3.5	8.1
13	coke, refined petroleum products	*CP*	-8.1	-16.1	-13.2	-4.6	5.7	17.9
14		*PP*	-16.0	-4.2	11.8	6.1	-7.0	6.9
15	chemicals and chemicals products	*CP*	0.0	4.5	5.5	3.0	11.1	11.9
16		*PP*	-5.2	7.3	1.5	-0.3	2.2	8.1
17	basic metals	*CP*	-7.5	-11.6	-6.1	-1.2	14.2	16.2
18		*PP*	-6.2	3.0	3.1	-0.9	8.4	4.9
19	machinery and equipments	*CP*	9.5	17.3	15.7	27.6	18.8	10.0
20		*PP*	-7.7	20.7	1.4	13.1	-14.1	11.7
21	Electricity, gas and water supply	*CP*	1.4	10.0	0.9	4.2	4.7	2.9
22		*PP*	**7.5**	-23.0	-3.6	30.7	8.0	-24.3
23	**Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (*constant prices*) a)**	***CP***	**5.7**	**8.5**	**8.0**	**7.4**	**4.5**	**9.2**
24	**Dwellings completed**	***CP***	**-6.1**	**4.3**	**28.2**	**1.7**	**6.7**	**-3.7**
25	**Prices of sold production of industry b)**	***CP***	**3.3**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.4**	**0.6**	**2.3**
26		***PP***	**-1.1**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**-0.4**	**-0.1**	**2.6**
27	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	***CP***	**3.6**	**2.3**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.8**
28		***PP***	**0.3**	**0.6**	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.9**
29	**Production of hard coal**	***CP***	**-4.3**	**-0.4**	**-2.0**	**-3.8**	**0.7**	**-2.7**
30	**Production of cement**	***CP***	**-16.9**	**-7.7**	**7.6**	**17.5**	**-14.2**	**13.0**
31	**Production of crude steel**	***CP***	**-13.4**	**-27.2**	**-28.3**	**-11.0**	**3.2**	**25.9**
32	**Production of electricity**	***CP***	**0.1**	**-2.7**	**0.5**	**8.2**	**6.2**	**9.7**
33	**Imports of crude petroleum c)**	***CP***	**13.9**	**-7.8**	**-8.3**	**11.5**	**3.7**	**18.4**
34	**Exports of hard coal c)**	***CP***	**-4.9**	**-17.7**	**-10.2**	**26.0**	**47.5**	**7.8**

a) Data on accrued base. b) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products. c) Indices were calculated from data

2006		2007				2008				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
-14.4	-16.7	-20.9	-23.8	-24.8	-24.4	-23.8	-23.2	-22.6	-15.6	1
-5.0	-2.3	-3.3	-15.1	-6.2	-1.8	-2.5	-14.5	-5.4	7.1	2
3.8	4.2	5.2	6.5	7.8	5.4	6.0	7.2	-5.1	3.2	3
1.2	7.9	1.2	-3.6	2.2	5.7	1.5	-2.4	0.3	3.8	4
12.3	10.8	13.0	8.5	8.1	9.6	8.5	8.5	3.3	-5.2	5
1.7	7.2	-2.1	1.7	1.3	8.7	-3.1	1.6	-3.5	-0.3	6
-3.9	-4.3	-2.3	2.8	-0.7	-0.9	0.1	6.9	6.0	-1.6	7
4.6	5.1	-8.5	2.2	1.1	4.9	-7.6	9.2	0.2	-2.6	8
13.9	12.8	16.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	8.6	8.9	3.5	-4.3	9
2.0	6.0	-2.3	3.8	1.6	5.9	-2.7	4.1	-3.5	-2.2	10
3.9	6.8	7.0	4.6	12.1	5.5	7.1	7.7	-3.0	-6.8	11
-0.6	3.0	-3.4	5.7	6.5	-3.0	-1.9	6.3	-4.0	-6.8	12
15.1	6.7	-1.1	1.5	-1.7	-0.9	9.0	6.9	5.3	-0.8	13
9.1	-1.6	-13.8	9.6	5.7	-0.9	-5.1	7.5	4.1	-6.6	14
9.7	111.5	13.9	6.8	-9.8	0.5	-2.9	-5.1	8.1	-13.7	15
-0.5	1.3	4.5	1.4	-16.0	12.9	1.0	-0.9	-4.3	-9.9	16
16.3	12.2	15.3	8.6	-1.9	3.9	1.7	8.1	8.4	-34.4	17
3.2	-4.4	11.4	-1.2	-6.8	1.2	9.1	4.9	-6.5	-38.7	18
13.2	14.1	27.0	22.9	25.3	31.7	20.3	23.9	15.6	10.4	19
4.3	14.0	-4.4	8.1	6.3	19.8	-12.7	11.4	-0.8	14.4	20
2.6	-2.4	-7.5	-3.9	-1.8	19.9	10.4	2.6	-1.1	-15.3	21
-3.9	24.3	2.3	-21.3	-1.8	51.8	-5.8	-26.9	-5.4	29.9	22
14.3	17.5	51.1	30.2	20.2	15.7	17.4	18.2	15.5	12.9	23
-6.2	5.7	-4.6	17.4	30.1	20.6	31.3*	31.0	11.9*	23.4	24
3.5	2.8	3.3	2.0	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.6	25
1.4	-1.1	0.5	1.3	1.0	-0.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	-0.1	26
1.4	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.7	3.8	27
0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	-0.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.6	28
-4.3	-6.5	-5.1	-6.6	-10.5	-7.0	-11.7	-1.9	-0.4	-3.1	29
14.4	32.8	172.7	13.6	1.2	-3.9	11.1	-1.8	3.0	-1.0	30
36.0	10.7	17.0	11.5	-3.2	2.0	-2.3	-1.9	5.2	-37.0	31
4.7	-0.8	-8.0	-2.4	0.2	4.4	0.7	1.2	-0.5	-9.5	32
14.3	6.4	4.8	13.6	2.4	5.0	12.7	-5.2*	8.5	-12.7	33
-25.8	-48.7	-44.3	-28.8	-19.8	-16.7	-19.3*	-29.4*	-34.0*	-56.3	34

expressed in 10^3 t; in 2008 – temporary data.

Table 4. Main indicators

	CP - corresponding period of previous year=100 **PP - previous period=100** **A - average period of 2000=100**		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. II
	Labour market **Persons working excluding agriculture, hunting and forestry**						
1	**(*average in period*)** [a]	***thous.***	**8 633**	**8 813**	**9 120**	**..**	**7 443**
2		***PP***	**101.7**	**102.1**	**103.5**	**..**	**100.7**
	of which:						
3	Industry	*thous.*	2 665	2 714	2 842	..	2 481
4		*PP*	100.1	101.8	104.2	..	100.3
5	mining and quarrying	*thous.*	187	183	180	..	181
6		*PP*	96.6	97.9	98.4	..	99.9
7	manufacturing	*thous.*	2 259	2 317	2 449	..	2 086
8		*PP*	100.7	102.6	105.7	..	100.4
9	electricity, gas and water supply	*thous.*	219	215	213	..	214
10		*PP*	97.1	98.2	99.1	..	99.8
11	Construction	*thous.*	484	512	577	..	325
12		*PP*	106.7	105.8	112.7	..	102.6
13	Trade and repair	*thous.*	1 361	1 394	1 483	..	893
14		*PP*	105.0	102.4	106.4	..	100.1
	Unemployment *(end of period):*						
15	**registered unemployed persons**	***thous.***	**2 773.0**	**2 309.4**	**1 746.6**	**1 473.8**	**2 487.6**
16		***PP***	**92.4**	**83.3**	**75.6**	**84.4**	**88.1**
17	**unemployment rate** [b]	***%***	**17.6**	**14.8**	**11.2**	**9.5**	**15.9**
18	**unemployed persons according to Labour Force Survey** [c) d)]	***thous.***	**3 045**	**2 344**	**1 619**	**1 211**	**2 365**
19	**Retirees and pensioners (*annual average)***	***thous.***	**9 169**	**9 151**	**9 189**	**9 257**	**9 153**
20		***A***	**97.4**	**97.2**	**97.6**	**98.3**	**97.1**
	Investment outlays [e)]						
21	**Total *(constant prices)***	***CP***	**107.7**	**116.8**	**120.4***	**..**	**115.6**
22	buildings and structures		107.6	114.9	117.3*	..	98.3
23	machinery, technical equipment, tools and transport equipment		108.0	118.5	124.8*	..	124.6
24	**Estimated value of investments newly started *(current prices)***	***mln zl***	**30 284.0**	**37 746.3**	**45 643.0**	**45 885.3**	**16 602.2**
25	**Sold production of industry** [f) g)]	***mln zl***	**698 710.8**	**784 721.1**	**884 975.2**	**..**	**185 117.8**
26		**A**	**128.6**	**143.0**	**159.0**	**..**	**142.5**
27	Mining and quarrying	*mln zl*	34 886.4	38 192.1	39 846.8	..	9 190.7
28		*A*	90.2	88.8	90.0	..	85.1
29	Manufacturing	*mln zl*	590 267.3	667 365.7	760 819.4	..	158 783.0
30		*A*	132.9	149.9	168.5	..	151.7
31	of which: food products and beverages	*mln zl*	119 956.0	126 435.3	141 789.9	..	31 809.4
32		*A*	125.4	133.2	142.8	..	136.3
33	coke, refined petroleum products	*mln zl*	32 413.6	39 957.0	43 645.9	..	11 738.2
34		*A*	63.8	73.7	78.9	..	90.9
35	chemicals and chemicals products	*mln zl*	41 536.1	47 432.2	49 318.1	..	11 789.0
36		*A*	136.7	153.5	154.6	..	155.7
37	basic metals	*mln zl*	28 759.9	36 594.1	42 672.8	..	9 030.9
38		*A*	94.8	109.1	118.7	..	108.6
39	machinery and equipments	*mln zl*	37 449.9	42 446.5	49 921.3	..	8 888.4
40		*A*	166.8	192.2	229.7	..	179.9
41	Electricity, gas and water supply	*mln zl*	73 557.1	79 163.3	84 309.0	..	17 144.1
42		*A*	112.1	113.6	116.0	..	100.1

a) In 2008 – preliminary data. b) Registered unemployed persons to the of economically active civilian population. c) Since the II quarter of 2006 data have from the data published earlier. Since III quarter 2006 data were recalculated because of, a correction of structure population by age and differ it from the constant prices. g) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products.

2006		2007				2008				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
7 460	**7 555**	**7 620**	**7 696**	**7 731**	**7 830**	**7 954**	**7 995**	**8009**	**8 066**	1
100.2	**101.3**	**100.9**	**101.0**	**100.5**	**101.3**	**101.6**	**100.5**	**100.2**	**100.7**	2
2 498	2 516	2 556	2 574	2 584	2 605	2 646	2 652	2 642	2 627	3
100.5	100.7	101.6	100.7	100.4	100.8	101.6	100.2	99.6	99.4	4
181	180	178	178	178	177	177	178	179	183	5
99.9	99.6	99.0	99.7	100.1	99.2	100.0	100.6	100.6	102.5	6
2 104	2 123	2 165	2 184	2 194	2 216	2 260	2 264	2 252	2 234	7
100.7	100.9	102.0	100.9	100.4	101.0	101.9	100.2	99.5	99.2	8
213	213	212	212	212	212	210	210	211	210	9
99.5	100.2	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.0	100.3	99.4	10
340	355	348	363	371	382	390	393	400	412	11
103.4	104.3	98.1	104.4	102.0	103.1	102.3	100.8	101.6	103.0	12
893	904	939	950	963	971	1 024	1 028	1 037	1 040	13
100.1	101.1	104.0	101.1	101.3	100.9	105.4	100.5	100.8	100.3	14
2 363.6	**2 309.4**	**2 232.5**	**1 895.1**	**1 777.8**	**1 746.6**	**1 702.2**	**1 455.3**	**1 376.6**	**1 473.8**	15
95.0	**97.7**	**96.7**	**84.9**	**93.8**	**98.2**	**97.4**	**85.5**	**94.6**	**107.1**	16
15.2	**14.8**	**14.3**	**12.3**	**11.6**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**9.4**	**8.9**	**9.5**	17
2 235	**2 076**	**1 894**	**1 602**	**1 531**	**1 448**	**1 361**	**1 196**	**1 132**	**1 154**	18
9 146	**9 152**	**9 175**	**9 191**	**9 190**	**9 200**	**9 218**	**9 223**	**9 281**	**9 307**	19
97.0	**97.1**	**97.3**	**97.5**	**97.5**	**97.6**	**97.8**	**97.9**	**98.5**	**98.8**	20
119.8	**119.2**	**..**	**131.4**	**130.8**	**126.2**	**..**	**118.6**	**107.9**	**106.2**	21
104.9	108.1	..	140.5	137.1	127.9	..	120.6	109.9	105.5	22
127.9	125.6	..	127.5	128.0	125.5	..	117.6	106.9*	104.9	23
26 639.6	**37 746.3**	**..**	**18 483.3**	**31 755.0**	**45 643.0**	**..**	**23 276.6**	**32 982.7**	**45 885.3**	24
190 597.9	**201 311.5**	**198 902.2**	**203 688.8**	**207 799.2**	**224 623.8**	**220 093.8**	**224 303.0**	**217 923.4**	**214 080.5**	25
144.9	**155.4**	**152.0**	**154.5**	**156.6**	**170.4**	**165.0**	**167.6**	**161.8**	**161.5**	26
9 704.1	9 753.9	9 079.7	9 648.4	9 807.2	10 075.4	10 175.4	11 126.3	11 309.7	10 808.4	27
89.0	93.5	85.5	87.4	88.4	92.7	85.7	93.5	93.7	91.2	28
164 407.0	171 054.3	168 174.6	176 970.6	181 202.3	189 041.8	184 986.9	194 297.9	188 471.4	179 149.1	29
154.7	164.1	160.2	166.4	169.0	179.0	174.1	181.3	175.0	171.2	30
32 345.2	33 325.9	32 573.7	34 677.8	37 816.6	37 322.6	36 368.6	38 675.3	37 145.2	34 417.7	31
135.6	140.2	134.9	142.6	151.9	147.9	144.5	153.6	147.4	137.9	32
12 943.2	11 158.7	9 357.8	11 283.1	12 481.2	13 137.5	13 085.5	15 571.5	16 561.4	12 557.3	33
99.2	97.6	84.1	92.2	97.5	96.7	91.7	98.6	102.6	95.9	34
11 821.4	12 035.5	12 695.0	12 898.2	10 825.0	12 187.2	12 588.3	12 666.3	12 589.4	11 564.2	35
154.9	157.0	164.0	166.3	139.6	157.7	159.2	157.8	151.0	136.2	36
9 986.0	9 777.6	10 889.7	11 076.7	10 234.3	9 645.6	10 537.5	11 865.3	11 793.3	7 014.9	37
112.0	107.1	119.3	117.9	109.9	111.3	121.4	127.4	119.1	73.0	38
9 223.7	10 460.4	9 981.2	10 804.8	11 481.6	13 516.4	11 757.7	12 885.8	12 637.7	14 654.1	39
187.6	213.9	204.5	221.1	235.1	281.7	246.0	274.0	271.8	310.9	40
16 486.9	20 503.3	21 647.9	17 069.8	16 789.7	25 506.6	24 931.5	18 878.8	18 142.3	24 123.0	41
96.1	119.5	122.3	96.2	94.4	143.4	135.0	98.7	93.4	121.4	42

been counted on the basis of exact data of birth. The performance of I quarter 2006 were recalculated including above-mentioned changes as well as they differ data published earlier. d) Anually data (average anually data). e) Quarterly data on accrued base. f) The value – in current prices, index numbers – in

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP - corresponding period of previous year=100 PP - previous period=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. II
	Production of selected products						
1	Hard coal	*thous. t*	98 274	95 158	88 233	84 280	22 973
2	Sulphur a) (in terms of 100%)	*thous. t*	960.0	799.8	833.5	762.1	201.0
3	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarns and yarn of processed continous fibres	*thous. m^2*	220 852	195 912	210 338	13 923.3	50 128
4	Plastics	*thous. t*	1 675.5	2 302.6	2 641.9*	2 284.6	550.3
5	Cement	*thous. t*	12 429	14 372	16 693	17 017	4 419
6	Crude steel b)	*thous. t*	8 444	9 980	10 632	9 727	2 540
7	General purpose passenger cars	*thous.*	540.1	632.1	695.1*	841.6	165.3
8	Electricity	*GW·h*	153 325	160 492	157 316	154 361	36 948
	Construction						
9	**Sales of construction and assembly production c)d)e)**	***mln zl***	**78 564.4**	**94 148.0**	**113 372.9**	**..**	**16 959.6**
10	***(constant prices)* e)**	***corresponding period of 2000=100***	**94.6**	**109.6**	**123.0**	**..**	**77.3**
11	**Dwellings under construction e)**	***thous.***	**603.9**	**626.5**	**677.9***	**687.4**	**613.9**
12		***corresponding period of 2000=100***	**85.0**	**88.2**	**95.4**	**96.8**	**88.3**
13	**Dwellings started**	***thous.***	**105.8**	**138.0**	**185.1**	**174.7**	**43.5**
14		***corresponding period of 2000=100***	**84.1**	**109.6**	**147.1**	**138.8**	**118.5**
15	**Dwellings completed**	***thous.***	**114.1**	**115.4**	**133.7***	**165.2**	**22.1**
16		***corresponding period of 2000=100***	**129.9**	**131.4**	**152.4**	**188.2**	**135.4**
	Transport	***average period of 2000=100***					
17	**Railway transport of goods**		**80.1**	**83.5**	**82.0**	**75.7**	**82.5**
18	of which: exported		93.6	97.0	76.5	64.5	100.6
19	imported		100.9	121.9	123.8	115.6	110.1
	Passengers transport						
20	of which: railway		71.5	72.7	76.9	80.7	72.8
21	motor f)		81.9	78.7	74.2		79.7
	Commercial seaports g)						
22	goods loaded		130.5	119.6	97.7	66.1	128.8
23	goods unloaded		109.7	135.5	176.0	177.7	119.8
	Price indices						
24	**Sold production of industry h)**	***CP***	**100.7**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.6**	**102.3**
25		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**102.6**
26	mining and quarrying	*CP*	105.6	115.9	103.1	110.9	118.3
27		*PP*	x	x	x	x	111.8
28	manufacturing	*CP*	99.7	100.7	101.9	101.3	100.4
29		*PP*	x	x	x	x	102.1
30	electricity, gas and water supply	*CP*	103.8	106.3	104.0	108.4	107.4
31		*PP*	x	x	x	x	101.8
32	**Construction and assembly production h)**	***CP***	**103.1**	**102.9**	**107.8**	**105.0**	**102.3**
33		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**100.8**
34	**Procurement prices of** : wheat	*CP*	77.8	122.0	157.9*	95.0	108.3
35		*PP*	x	x	x	x	106.2
36	animals for slaughter: cattle (excluding calves)	*CP*	119.5	99.8	97.6*	101.8	99.6
37			x	x	x	x	102.5
38	pigs	*CP*	91.5	93.1	97.4*	115.6	94.3
39		*PP*	x	x	x	x	101.8
40	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	***CP***	**102.1**	**101.0**	**102.5**	**104.2**	**100.8**
41		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**100.9**
	State budget *(end of period)*						
42	**Revenues i)**	***mln zl***	**179 772**	**197 640**	**236 368**	**254 084**	**92 311**
43	**Expenditures i)**	***mln zl***	**208 133**	**222 703**	**252 324**	**278 674**	**110 005**
44	**Balance i)**	***mln zl***	**-28 361**	**-25 063**	**-15 956**	**-24 590**	**-17 694**
45	relation to GDP k)	*%*	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	3.6

a) Until 2005 – native, sublimated, precipitated and refined, since 2006 – native (from mining). b) Data from specialistic surveys of the Ministry of Economy. services enterprises. g) Loading and unloading of martitime traffic; in 2008 data not comparable with presented data in previous years – data comes from i) In 2008 – estimated data. k) Excluding revenues from privatization from the revenue of the state budget.

2006		2007				2008				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
23 417	23 335	24 126	21 453	20 956	21 697	21 293	21 047	20 870*	21 027	1
208.0	198.7	166.1	221.8	227.7	218.0	206.7	207.4	224.1	123.9	2
46 686	48 223	60 838	53 540	49 142	46 818	48 000	36 138	27 829	27 266	3
607.5	593.7	673.9	679.4	676.0	612.3	625.3	610.4	536.8	510.0	4
4 870	4 029	2 873	5 019	4 930	3 872	3 193	4 931	5 078	3 832	5
2 664	2 457	2 715	2 831	2 579	2 507	2 654*	2 778*	2 713	1 580	6
146.9	161.8	175.6	161.1	158.4	202.6	222.7	237.5	198.8	182.2	7
36 614	42 107	41 226	36 076	36 409	43 948	41 525	36 703	36 242	39 762	8
31 797.6	50 843.2	9 370.1	23 620.3	41 190.3	63 526.7	11 840.7	29 695.5	50 130.6	74 920.6	9
87.4	94.8	94.8	100.7	105.1	109.7	111.3	119.0	121.4	123.9	10
628.9	626.5	630.8	659.9	680.6	677.9	680.6	703.3	714.7*	687.4	11
88.8	88.2	93.4	94.9	96.1	95.4	100.8	101.1	100.9*	96.8	12
41.3	36.3	31.3	54.9	54.9	44.0	38.1	56.6	49.6	30.4	13
124.3	103.7	150.2	149.6	165.2	125.6	182.7	154.2	149.3	86.7	14
26.2	38.8	27.0	25.9	34.1	46.8	35.4*	33.9	38.2*	57.7	15
128.0	117.4	150.1	158.9	166.5	141.6	197.0*	207.6	186.4*	174.8	16
89.7	89.8	80.5	83.8	83.2	80.3	75.7	81.1	79.4	66.8	17
95.3	92.3	76.8	81.3	75.4	72.4	70.9	72.7	68.1	46.4	18
130.8	142.6	129.4	123.1	122.0	120.8	121.6	125.1	112.7	103.1	19
68.9	76.2	76.5	76.2	76.4	81.0	81.1	80.4	79.8	81.4	20
61.2	78.7	82.9	77.3	59.2	81.6	77.9	73.6	56.3	75.0	21
114.0	106.3	96.6	109.1	89.7	95.3	68.6	82.5	66.7	46.7	22
146.2	166.6	154.6	176.8	194.6	178.2	150.0	155.2	216.8	189.0	23
103.5	102.8	103.3	102.0	101.7	102.3	103.0	102.5	102.1	102.6	24
101.4	98.9	100.5	101.3	101.0	99.4	101.2	100.9	100.6	99.9	25
122.5	115.5	108.9	102.8	100.2	101.4	113.6	109.2	111.1	109.8	26
103.9	96.5	97.2	105.6	101.2	97.7	108.9	101.4	103.0	96.5	27
101.6	101.3	102.6	101.7	101.4	102.0	102.1	101.4	100.7	101.0	28
101.3	98.9	100.3	101.2	101.1	99.5	100.3	100.5	100.4	99.8	29
106.3	105.4	105.2	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.4	108.0	109.4	111.7	30
100.1	100.0	103.2	100.3	100.2	100.1	103.8	103.8	101.5	102.2	31
103.0	104.1	105.6	108.0	108.9	108.5	107.6	105.5	104.0	102.9	32
101.3	101.6	101.8	103.1	102.1	101.2	100.9	101.1	100.7	100.1	33
129.8	147.3	165.8	147.6	155.0	153.8	137.9	144.7	80.8	57.3	34
112.0	115.5	120.7	94.5	117.6	114.6	108.1	99.3	65.6	81.3	35
98.3	102.5	101.3	94.8	97.5	97.6	96.9	103.1	102.2	105.0	36
97.8	97.3	103.9	95.9	100.6	97.4	103.1	102.1	99.6	100.1	37
100.3	94.5	96.6	98.0	97.8	97.6	106.9	118.6	112.7	128.1	38
120.6	84.9	92.6	103.2	120.5	84.7	101.5	114.5	114.5	96.3	39
101.4	101.3	102.0	102.4	102.0	103.5	104.1	104.3	104.7	103.8	40
100.2	100.3	100.7	101.2	99.9	101.6	101.5	101.4	100.2	100.6	41
144 182	197 640	55 396	115 347	174 924	236 368	64 660	127 706	192 378	254 084	42
158 792	222 703	60 573	118 993	174 745	252 324	62 857	131 087	196 602	278 674	43
-14 610	-25 063	-5 177	-3 646	179	-15 956	1 803	-3 381	-4 224	-24 590	44
1.9	2.4	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5*	1.9	45

c) In construction entities. d) Absolute data in current prices. e) Quarterly data on accrued base. f) Excluding transport by municipal transport maritime offices. h) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	PP - previous period=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. II
	Average wages and salaries [a]						
1	**Monthly nominal gross**	*zl*	**2 360.62**	**2 475.88**	**2 672.58**	**2 943.88**	**2 427.24**
2		***PP***	**103.8**	**104.9**	**107.9**	**110.2**	**95.9**
3	of which: enterprise sector	*zl*	2 515.85	2 643.92	2 888.20	3 179.01	2 582.33
4		*PP*	103.2	105.1	109.2	110.1	101.7
5	budgetary sector	*zl*	2 500.89	2 621.18	2 773.63	3 101.74	2 410.73
6		*PP*	104.9	104.8	105.8	111.8	80.7
7	industry	*zl*	2 375.79	2 498.63	2 702.29	..	2 607.19
8		*PP*	103.6	105.2	108.2	..	101.7
9	mining and quarrying	*zl*	4 347.13	4 570.24	4 882.55	..	4 114.74
10		*PP*	107.0	105.1	106.8	..	99.4
11	manufacturing	*zl*	2 123.63	2 245.95	2 450.66	..	2 404.90
12		*PP*	103.4	105.8	109.1	..	102.8
13	electricity, gas and water supply	*zl*	3 284.80	3 451.37	3 737.19	..	3 306.31
14		*PP*	104.4	105.1	108.3	..	97.0
15	construction	*zl*	1 906.52	2 041.17	2 252.10	..	2 494.84
16		*PP*	103.4	107.1	110.3	..	107.2
17	trade and repair	*zl*	1 921.89	2 014.17	2 193.53	..	2 415.98
18		*PP*	102.5	104.8	108.9	..	100.6
19	**Monthly real gross**	***2000=100***	**109.3**	**113.7**	**120.0**	**127.2**	**111.2**
20	of which: enterprise sector		107.2	111.7	119.2	126.2	109.4
21	budgetary sector		113.4	117.8	121.8	130.9	108.7
	Money supply (M_3)[b)c)] *(end of period)*						
22	**Total**	***mln zl***	**427 125**	**495 310**	**561 624**	**666 305**	**454 377**
23	currency in circulation (outside banks)		57 155	68 768	77 160	90 741	64 212
24	deposits and other liabilities		358 008	412 443	472 184	569 572	376 293
25	other components M_3		11 962	14 099	12 280	5 992	13 872
	Dues [b)c)] *(end of period)*						
26	**Total**	***mln zl***	**297 647**	**367 316**	**477 293**	**649 037**	**326 917**
27	households		141 252	188 462	259 981	376 003	161 834
28	non-financial corporations		125 020	142 856	177 694	228 061	132 403
	Interest rate *(end of period)*						
29	**Rediscount rate**	*%*	**4.75**	**4.25**	**5.25**	**5.25**	**4.25**
30	**Lombard rate**	*%*	**6.00**	**5.50**	**6.50**	**6.50**	**5.50**
31	**Reference rate**		**4.50**	**4.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**4.00**
	Zloty deposits in commercial banks of						
	households and non-profit institutions serving households						
32	current accounts	*%*	1.30	1.20	1.50	1.70	1.20
33	with agreed maturity up to 2 years	*%*	3.20	2.80	3.50	6.10	2.70
	non-financial corporations						
34	current accounts	*%*	1.90	1.60	1.90	2.40	1.80
35	with agreed maturity up to 2 years	*%*	4.00	3.60	4.40	6.00	3.70
	Exchange rates (by Narodowy Bank Polski)	***(average in period) zl***					
36	**100 USD**		**323.48**	**310.25**	**276.67**	**240.92**	**313.85**
37	**100 ECU/100 EUR**		**402.54**	**389.51**	**378.29**	**351.66**	**394.28**
	Gross foreign debt [d)]						
38		***(end of period) mln USD***	**132 927***	**169 636***	**233 075***	**242 057**	**149 584***
	Official reserve assets without gold						
39		***(end of period) mln USD***	**40 874**	**46 381**	**62 978**	**59 318**	**44 932**
	Current account balance of payments on a transaction basis	***mln USD***					
40	Goods: exports		96 395	117 468	145 337	177 278	28 608
41	Services: exports		16 258	20 592	28 790	35 457	5 063
42	Goods:imports		99 161	124 474	162 394	201 655	30 115
43	Services: imports		15 520	19 856	24 072	30 451	5 060
44	**Balance**		**-3 716**	**-9 394**	**-20 100**	**-29 029**	**-1 867**
45	of which: goods		-2 766	-7 006	-17 057	-24 377	-1 507
46	services		738	736	4 718	5 006	3

a) In 2008 – preliminary data. b) Since January 2005 National Bank of Poland presents monetary agregates basing on the data received from MF is sector which Credit Unions, since 2006 – also money result funds. c) Since July 2007 National Bank of Poland introduced changes in calculating (the definition was broadened in regard to credits of direct investors, debt securities - owned by non-residents - issued on the domestic

2006		2007				2008				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
2 464.66	**2 662.51**	**2 709.14**	**2 644.34**	**2 703.41**	**2 899.83**	**2 983.98**	**2 951.36**	**2 968.55**	**3 096.55**	1
101.5	**108.0**	**101.8**	**97.6**	**102.2**	**107.3**	**102.9**	**98.9**	**100.6**	**104.3**	2
2 627.53	2 822.51	2 737.78	2 812.61	2 891.06	3 105.06	3 049.86	3 152.36	3 190.35	3 322.09	3
101.8	107.4	97.0	102.7	102.8	107.4	98.2	103.4	101.2	104.1	4
2 448.60	2 640.55	3 104.50	2 582.76	2 582.60	2 827.00	3 334.46	2 937.79	2 915.76	3 219.37	5
101.6	107.8	117.6	83.2	100.0	109.5	118.0	88.1	99.3	110.4	6
2 659.59	2 851.58	2 776.73	2 828.28	2 905.85	3 116.43	3 066.73	3 149.77	3 193.58	3 326.19	7
102.0	107.2	97.4	101.9	102.7	107.2	98.4	102.7	101.4	104.2	8
4 300.98	5 808.88	4 529.97	4 305.08	4 551.13	6 393.26	5 053.15	5 056.10	4 995.76	6 712.82	9
104.5	135.1	78.0	95.0	105.7	140.5	79.0	100.1	98.8	134.4	10
2 441.36	2 515.31	2 541.97	2 633.00	2 698.31	2 770.74	2 816.34	2 931.61	2 962.62	2 939.46	11
101.5	103.0	101.1	103.6	102.5	102.7	101.6	104.1	101.1	99.2	12
3 419.76	3 697.91	3 696.42	3 599.99	3 670.74	4 002.26	4 089.31	3 888.01	4 132.08	4 487.86	13
103.4	108.1	100.0	97.4	102.0	109.0	102.2	95.1	106.3	108.6	14
2 628.62	2 831.54	2 648.74	2 867.06	3 103.02	3 250.79	3 095.58	3 332.36	3 474.67	3 523.26	15
105.4	107.7	93.5	108.2	108.2	104.8	95.2	107.6	104.3	101.4	16
2 434.60	2 569.32	2 595.59	2 657.28	2 709.72	2 871.87	2 886.61	2 969.52	2 949.60	3 036.31	17
100.8	105.5	101.0	102.4	102.0	106.0	100.5	102.9	99.3	102.9	18
112.5	**121.4**	**122.9**	**118.5**	**121.1**	**128.0**	**129.9**	**126.8**	**127.2**	**132.0**	19
111.0	119.1	114.8	116.5	119.8	126.7	122.6	125.2	126.3	130.8	20
110.1	118.6	138.6	113.9	113.9	122.9	143.1	124.5	123.3	135.5	21
469 492	**495 310**	**511 982**	**521 382**	**537 327**	**561 654***	**581 823**	**606 583**	**630 464**	**666 305**	22
66 193	68 768	70 215	73 442	75 756	77 189	77 771	81 911	82 534	90 741	23
388 013	412 443	427 080	433 365	447 707	472 226	492 405	513 647	537 169	569 572	24
15 286	14 099	14 687	14 575	13 864	12 239	11 647	11 025	10 761	5 992	25
346 063	**367 316**	**392 588**	**422 266**	**453 171**	**477 462**	**509 247**	**539 214**	**579 880**	**649 037**	26
175 245	188 462	203 729	222 801	244 722	259 957	279 915	299 489	326 683	376 003	27
137 977	142 856	151 427	161 799	171 623	177 671	189 855	201 452	213 691	228 061	28
4.25	**4.25**	**4.25**	**4.75**	**5.00**	**5.25**	**6.00**	**6.25**	**6.25**	**5.25**	29
5.50	**5.50**	**5.50**	**6.00**	**6.25**	**6.50**	**7.25**	**7.50**	**7.50**	**6.50**	30
4.00	**4.00**	**4.00**	**4.50**	**4.75**	**5.00**	**5.75**	**6.00**	**6.00**	**5.00**	31
1.20	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.70	32
2.80	2.80	2.80	2.90	3.30	3.50	3.70	4.00	4.60	6.10	33
1.70	1.60	1.70	2.00	2.00	1.90	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.40	34
3.70	3.60	3.70	3.70	4.10	4.40	4.90	5.30	5.50	6.00	35
310.32	**298.42**	**296.62**	**282.22**	**275.92**	**252.40**	**238.86**	**218.16**	**220.32**	**286.34**	36
395.60	**384.87**	**388.68**	**380.29**	**378.95**	**365.50**	**357.60**	**340.91**	**330.65**	**377.46**	37
155 540*	**169 636***	**178 322***	**191 123***	**207 957***	**233 075***	**268 542***	**287 933***	**266 107***	**242 057**	38
46 704	**46 381**	**48 590**	**52 296**	**55 871**	**62 978**	**73 865**	**79 458**	**71 258**	**59 318**	39
29 687	33 014	32 584	34 841	36 411	41 501	45 140*	49 600*	47 583*	34 955	40
5 478	5 879	5 816	6 581	7 749	8 644	7 642	9 545	10 047*	8 223	41
31 726	35 458	35 709	38 981	40 386	47 318	49 995*	56 353*	54 124*	41 183	42
5 417	5 343	4 869	5 736	6 846	6 621	6 854*	8 233*	8 877*	6 487	43
-1 678	**-3 869**	**-3 820**	**-5 401**	**-4 234**	**-6 645**	**-7 081***	**-8 646***	**-6 545***	**-6 757**	44
-2 039	-2 444	-3 125	-4 140	-3 975	-5 817	-4 855*	-6 753*	-6 541*	-6 228	45
61	536	947	845	903	2 023	788*	1 312*	1 170*	1 736	46

comprises apart from Polish banks, branches of foreign credit institutions with their registered offices in Poland, branches of foreign banks and also of monetary aggregates. d) Changes were connected with National Bank of Poland adopting a new definition of foreign indeptedness market, commercial credits, funds of non-residents in current accounts and deposit accounts in Polish banks).

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

			2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. II
	Financial results of enterprises						
	Revenues from total activity a)						
1	**T o t a l**	*mln zl*	**1 314 630.6**	**1 497 784.6**	**1 716 627.8**	**1 905 751.8**	**691 855.3**
	of wich:						
2	**Industry**		**717 652.8**	**812 963.1**	**915 071.7**	**994 350.4**	**385 829.7**
3	mining and quarrying		36 303.0	39 205.4	40 318.8	45 479.3	18 667.3
4	manufacturing		566 435.9	649 195.4	748 794.2	797 287.2	304 162.8
5	of which: food products and beverages		111 923.5	119 426.7	137 616.4	144 493.5	56 840.5
6	coke, refined petroleum products		54 910.8	69 607.3	82 411.5	105 135.9	32 407.7
7	chemicals and chemical products		46 336.9	51 984.5	54 171.7	55 400.3	25 701.0
8	basic metals		30 442.5	39 375.3	44 941.5	44 268.5	17 821.9
9	machinery and equipments		32 130.3	36 255.9	45 619.0	53 291.4	16 386.7
10	electricity, gas and water supply		114 913.9	124 562.4	125 958.7	151 583.9	62 999.7
11	**Construction**		**52 006.5**	**63 061.9**	**82 330.7**	**94 858.2**	**21 354.9**
12	**Trade and repair**		**371 952.6**	**431 280.7**	**499 359.8**	**563 629.5**	**195 535.5**
	Gross financial result a)						
13	**T o t a l**	*mln zl*	**64 963.8**	**86 339.3**	**106 641.0**	**79 938.7**	**38 526.3**
	of which:						
14	**Industry**		**43 142.4**	**54 355.9**	**66 050.3**	**43 989.1**	**27 103.3**
15	mining and quarrying		5 065.3	6 080.2	6 158.3	6 455.2	3 225.2
16	manufacturing		31 912.4	38 543.6	51 410.3	29 486.8	18 749.8
17	of which: food products and beverages		4 821.2	5 763.4	7 173.4	4 857.8	2 973.1
18	coke, refined pretroleum products		4 626.8	3 630.8	5 191.2	125.8	2 209.6
19	chemicals and chemical products		3 773.8	3 634.5	4 643.7	3 953.6	2 183.1
20	basic metals		960.3	4 422.2	5 592.7	2 529.7	1 640.6
21	machinery and equipments		1 849.9	2 572.1	3 070.7	1 681.6	1 113.6
22	electricity, gas and water supply		6 164.7	9 732.2	8 481.7	8 047.1	5 128.3
23	**Construction**		**1 273.5**	**2 781.6**	**4 874.0**	**5 794.8**	**466.9**
24	**Trade and repair**		**7 584.8**	**12 828.6**	**16 273.4**	**14 582.6**	**3 813.9**
	Net financial result a)						
25	**T o t a l**	*mln zl*	**51 409.7**	**69 796.8**	**88 056.5**	**62 996.4**	**30 843.9**
	of which:						
26	**Industry**		**34 478.5**	**44 142.7**	**55 431.9**	**34 744.8**	**22 200.1**
27	mining and quarrying		4 136.5	4 686.6	5 017.2	5 355.4	2 615.6
28	manufacturing		25 738.3	31 898.2	43 085.5	22 994.1	15 577.9
29	of which: food products and beverages		3 872.0	4 677.0	5 827.1	3 725.1	2 478.4
30	coke, refined pretroleum products		3 709.0	3 029.9	4 348.1	174.3	1 905.6
31	chemicals and chemical products		3 048.0	2 881.0	3 897.0	3 155.9	1 794.9
32	basic metals		722.7	3 543.8	4 490.0	1 974.0	1 317.4
33	machinery and equipments		1 439.8	2 140.3	2 513.1	1 252.7	899.1
34	electricity, gas and water supply		4 603.6	7 558.0	7 329.2	6 395.4	4 006.5
35	**Construction**		**894.9**	**2 216.7**	**4 039.3**	**4 707.8**	**318.2**
36	**Trade and repair**		**5 869.4**	**10 486.6**	**13 428.2**	**11 660.3**	**2 933.9**
	Gross turnover profitability rate a)b)						
37	**T o t a l**	*%*	**4.9**	**5.8**	**6.2**	**4.2**	**5.6**
	of wich:						
38	**Industry**		**6.0**	**6.7**	**7.2**	**4.4**	**7.0**
39	mining and quarrying		14.0	15.5	15.3	14.2	17.3
40	manufacturing		5.6	5.9	6.9	3.7	6.2
41	of which: food products and beverages		4.3	4.8	5.2	3.4	5.2
42	coke, refined petroleum products		8.4	5.2	6.3	0.1	6.8
43	chemicals and chemical products		8.1	7.0	8.6	7.1	8.5
44	basic metals		3.2	11.2	12.4	5.7	9.2
45	machinery and equipments		5.8	7.1	6.7	3.2	6.8
46	electricity, gas and water supply		5.4	7.8	6.7	5.3	8.1
47	**Construction**		**2.4**	**4.4**	**5.9**	**6.1**	**2.2**
48	**Trade and repair**		**2.0**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**2.0**
	Net turnover profitability rate a)c)						
49	**T o t a l**	*%*	**3.9**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**3.3**	**4.5**
	of wich:						
50	**Industry**		**4.8**	**5.4**	**6.1**	**3.5**	**5.8**
51	mining and quarrying		11.4	12.0	12.4	11.8	14.0
52	manufacturing		4.5	4.9	5.8	2.9	5.1
53	of which: food products and beverages		3.5	3.9	4.2	2.6	4.4
54	coke, refined petroleum products		6.8	4.4	5.3	0.2	5.9
55	chemicals and chemical products		6.6	5.5	7.2	5.7	7.0
56	basic metals		2.4	9.0	10.0	4.5	7.4
57	machinery and equipments		4.5	5.9	5.5	2.4	5.5
58	electricity, gas and water supply		4.0	6.1	5.8	4.2	6.4
59	**Construction**		**1.7**	**3.5**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**1.5**
60	**Trade and repair**		**1.6**	**2.4**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**1.5**

a) Quarterly data on accrued base. b) Relation of gross financial result to income from the whole activity. c) Relation of net financial result to income from the

2006		2007				2008				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
1 079 802.7	**1 497 784.6**	**386 981.3**	**802 928.0**	**1 238 747.4**	**1 716 627.8**	**439 390.2**	**920 210.6**	**1 403 174.8**	**1 905 751.8**	1
592 641.9	**812 963.1**	**213 963.4**	**438 135.5**	**666 634.6**	**915 071.7**	**239 320.7**	**494 478.7**	**747 373.2**	**994 350.4**	2
28 987.7	39 205.4	9 339.7	19 321.4	29 530.7	40 318.8	10 344.8	21 366.7	32 548.4	45 479.3	3
473 875.6	649 195.4	171 008.0	357 048.2	547 432.6	748 794.2	191 526.9	401 075.9	606 867.6	797 287.2	4
87 694.5	119 426.7	30 674.3	63 665.6	101 053.7	137 616.4	33 045.5	70 811.5	109 881.7	144 493.5	5
52 131.7	69 607.3	16 430.9	37 301.6	59 093.3	82 411.5	24 190.7	53 642.5	83 442.6	105 135.9	6
38 316.1	51 984.5	14 028.4	28 651.9	40 353.8	54 171.7	13 777.6	28 103.2	41 992.1	55 400.3	7
28 745.4	39 375.3	11 019.1	23 249.3	34 114.8	44 941.5	11 160.1	23 588.9	35 894.5	44 268.5	8
25 698.0	36 255.9	9 762.6	21 354.0	32 467.2	45 619.0	11 757.6	24 962.8	38 041.7	53 291.4	9
89 778.6	124 562.4	33 615.7	61 765.9	89 671.3	125 958.7	37 449.0	72 036.0	107 957.2	151 583.9	10
40 263.9	**63 061.9**	**13 070.8**	**31 106.6**	**54 282.0**	**82 330.7**	**15 685.4**	**38 956.2**	**65 428.6**	**94 858.2**	11
309 270.4	**431 280.7**	**111 199.0**	**230 992.2**	**359 581.1**	**499 359.8**	**128 624.0**	**267 659.5**	**408 171.0**	**563 629.5**	12
63 093.0	**86 339.3**	**23 664.6**	**52 478.5**	**79 168.0**	**106 641.0**	**25 698.3**	**54 800.3**	**79 431.8**	**79 938.7**	13
42 722.6	**54 355.9**	**16 720.6**	**35 368.9**	**51 150.8**	**66 050.3**	**17 184.5**	**35 126.5**	**48 587.6**	**43 989.1**	14
4 984.1	6 080.2	1 681.4	3 148.1	4 847.2	6 158.3	1 668.9	3 493.7	5 430.7	6 455.2	15
30 802.0	38 543.6	11 552.2	26 696.8	39 868.4	51 410.3	11 564.2	25 589.5	36 072.6	29 486.8	16
4 730.2	5 763.4	1 432.6	3 518.2	5 980.8	7 173.4	1 095.6	2 825.8	4 815.3	4 857.8	17
3 355.2	3 630.8	684.0	2 603.6	3 700.5	5 191.2	1 446.8	4 337.0	4 538.0	125.8	18
3 142.7	3 634.5	1 424.0	2 626.9	3 623.9	4 643.7	1 340.5	2 654.6	4 130.5	3 953.6	19
3 181.5	4 422.2	1 537.0	3 405.6	4 888.1	5 592.7	860.1	1 891.6	3 083.6	2 529.7	20
1 737.1	2 572.1	590.0	1 914.1	2 440.8	3 070.7	600.5	1 404.9	1 900.9	1 681.6	21
6 936.4	9 732.2	3 487.0	5 524.0	6 435.2	8 481.7	3 951.4	6 043.3	7 084.4	8 047.1	22
1 349.7	**2 781.6**	**188.5**	**1 178.9**	**2 523.0**	**4 874.0**	**422.3**	**1 921.4**	**3 903.2**	**5 794.8**	23
7 620.6	**12 828.6**	**2 589.6**	**6 504.4**	**10 884.5**	**16 273.4**	**3 298.1**	**7 694.5**	**12 023.0**	**14 582.6**	24
50 724.2	**69 796.8**	**18 971.4**	**42 752.7**	**64 558.4**	**88 056.5**	**20 384.4**	**44 308.3**	**63 687.2**	**62 996.4**	25
34 785.0	**44 142.7**	**13 678.6**	**29 084.6**	**42 023.7**	**55 431.9**	**13 992.8**	**28 750.7**	**39 253.8**	**34 744.8**	26
3 807.3	4 686.6	1 349.2	2 494.0	3 852.7	5 017.2	1 341.0	2 725.5	4 109.8	5 355.4	27
25 635.9	31 898.2	9 579.3	22 182.8	33 173.6	43 085.5	9 480.4	21 229.5	29 669.8	22 994.1	28
3 887.5	4 677.0	1 150.4	2 874.6	4 897.6	5 827.1	831.8	2 261.2	3 904.2	3 725.1	29
2 809.5	3 029.9	597.5	2 245.2	3 127.2	4 348.1	1 179.9	3 623.6	3 789.8	174.3	30
2 574.6	2 881.0	1 185.2	2 173.6	2 983.1	3 897.0	1 091.0	2 208.6	3 402.5	3 155.9	31
2 587.9	3 543.8	1 216.2	2 715,6	3 903.7	4 490.0	686.0	1 529.1	2 500.5	1 974.0	32
1 436.9	2 140.3	467.3	1 566.1	1 989.5	2 513.1	487.1	1 133.2	1 525.9	1 252.7	33
5 341.9	7 558.0	2 750.1	4 407.7	4 997.5	7 329.2	3 171.5	4 795.7	5 474.2	6 395.4	34
1 050.3	**2 216.7**	**72.6**	**899.7**	**2 015.0**	**4 039.3**	**255.5**	**1 514.4**	**3 174.8**	**4 707.8**	35
6 028.4	**10 486.6**	**2 091.1**	**5 342.5**	**9 061.7**	**13 428.2**	**2 580.9**	**6 228.0**	**9 759.0**	**11 660.3**	36
5.8	**5.8**	**6.1**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**6.0**	**5.7**	**4.2**	37
7.2	**6.7**	**7.8**	**8.1**	**7.7**	**7.2**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**6.5**	**4.4**	38
17.2	15.5	18.0	16.3	16.4	15.3	16.1	16.4	16.7	14.2	39
6.5	5.9	6.8	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.0	6.4	5.9	3.7	40
5.4	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.9	5.2	3.3	4.0	4.4	3.4	41
6.4	5.2	4.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.0	8.1	5.4	0.1	42
8.2	7.0	10.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.4	9.8	7.1	43
11.1	11.2	13.9	14.6	14.3	12.4	7.7	8.0	8.6	5.7	44
6.8	7.1	6.0	9.0	7.5	6.7	5.1	5.6	5.0	3.2	45
7.7	7.8	10.4	8.9	7.2	6.7	10.6	8.4	6.6	5.3	46
3.4	**4.4**	**1.4**	**3.8**	**4.6**	**5.9**	**2.7**	**4.9**	**6.0**	**6.1**	47
2.5	**3.0**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.6**	48
4.7	**4.7**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**3.3**	49
5.9	**5.4**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**6.3**	**6.1**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**5.3**	**3.5**	50
13.1	12.0	14.4	12.9	13.0	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.6	11.8	51
5.4	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	4.9	5.3	4.9	2.9	52
4.4	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.8	4.2	2.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	53
5.4	4.4	3.6	6.0	5.3	5.3	4.9	6.8	4.5	0.2	54
6.7	5.5	8.4	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.9	7.9	8.1	5.7	55
9.0	9.0	11.0	11.7	11.4	10.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	4.5	56
5.6	5.9	4.8	7.3	6.1	5.5	4.1	4.5	4.0	2.4	57
6.0	6.1	8.2	7.1	5.6	5.8	8.5	6.7	5.1	4.2	58
2.6	**3.5**	**0.6**	**2.9**	**3.7**	**4.9**	**1.6**	**3.9**	**4.9**	**5.0**	59
1.9	**2.4**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.0**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.1**	60

whole activity.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP- corresponding period of previous year=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. II
	External trade [a]	***mln USD***					
1	**Imports**		**101 539**	**125 645**	**164 172**	**206 075**	**30 611**
	from countries:						
2	developed		74 477	88 182	116 587	142 245	21 953
3	European Union		66 596	79 334	105 226	126 952	19 663
4	of which: Germany		25 053	30 144	39 435	47 221	7 327
5	Central and Eastern Europe		11 723	15 592	17 436	24 503	3 701
6	developing		15 339	21 871	30 149	39 327	4 957
	by SITC sections:						
7	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		5 898	6 929	9 637	12 366	1 592
8	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		3 417	4 270	5 404	7 090	999
9	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		11 618	13 066	16 352	23 848	3 131
10	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		44 169	56 210	74 334	90 234	13 591
11	(7) machinery and transport equipment		36 437	45 170	58 445	72 537	11 298
12	**Exports**		**89 378**	**109 584**	**138 785**	**169 537**	**26 975**
	to countries:						
13	developed		74 747	91 089	116 573	140 349	22 516
14	European Union		69 014	84 738	109 367	131 499	20 876
15	of which: Germany		25 225	29 701	35 901	42 383	7 207
16	Central and Eastern Europe		8 943	11 832	13 730	17 719	2 729
17	developing		5 688	6 663	8 482	11 469	1 730
	by SITC sections:						
18	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		8 369	10 036	12 835	15 647	2 372
19	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		2 133	2 696	3 478	4 099	714
20	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		4 714	4 917	5 275	7 235	1 289
21	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		39 222	47 815	60 423	72 385	11 713
22	(7) machinery and transport equipment		34 940	44 120	56 774	70 171	10 887
23	**Trade balance**		**-12 161**	**-16 061**	**-25 387**	**-36 538**	**-3 636**
	groups of countries:						
24	developed		270	2 907	-14	-1 896	563
25	European Union		2 418	5 404	4 141	4 547	1 213
26	of which: Germany		172	-443	-3 534	-4 838	-120
27	Central and Eastern Europe		-2 780	-3 760	-3 706	-6 784	-972
28	developing		-9 651	-15 208	-21 667	-27 858	-3 227
	by SITC sections:						
29	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		2 471	3 107	3 198	3 281	780
30	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		-1 284	-1 574	-1 926	-2 991	-285
31	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		-6 904	-8 149	-11 077	-16 613	-1 842
32	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		-4 947	-8 395	-13 911	-17 849	-1 878
33	(7) machinery and transport equipment		-1 497	-1 050	-1 671	-2 366	-411
34	**Gross Domestic Product** [a]	***mln zl***	**983 302**	**1 060 031**	**1 175 266.0**	**1 271 715**	**255 497.1**
35		***CP***	**103.6**	**106.2**	**106.7**	**104.9**	**106.3**
36	gross value added	*mln zl*	866 329	931 179	1 027 631	1 114 901	224 889.1
37		*CP*	103.3	106.0	106.6	105.0	106.0
38	industry	*mln zl*	213 836	229 903	251 991	257 018	51 843.7
39		*CP*	103.5	110.0	109.9	103.7	109.5
40	construction	*mln zl*	52 207	59 777	75 185	89 146	11 844.1
41		*CP*	107.8	111.6	112.5	111.3	109.1
42	market services	*mln zl*	431 833	465 857	509 728	564 210	119 913.0
43		*CP*	103.6	105.5	106.4	106.1	105.7
	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product						
44	private consumption	*mln zl*	623 360	662 313	711 776	779 446	165 384.6
45		*CP*	102.1	105.0	105.0	105.4	104.6
46	public consumption	*mln zl*	177 785	193 707	211 027	235 782	49 853.2
47		*CP*	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.6	105.6
48	gross fixed capital formation	*mln zl*	179 180	208 308	253 792	279 358	43 470.1
49		*CP*	106.5	114.9	117.6	108.1	115.1

a) In 2008 – temporary data. Since January 2003 data are presented in comparable conditions, i.e. includnig changes in groups of countries as a result of new

2006		2007				2008				
Q. III	**Q. IV**	**Q. I**	**Q. II**	**Q. III**	**Q. IV**	**Q. I**	**Q. II**	**Q. III**	**Q. IV**	
31 970	**35 358**	**36 775**	**39 533**	**40 749**	**47 115**	**49 220***	**57 475***	**55 883***	**43 497**	1
22 217	24 335	26 628	28 529	28 846	32 584	34 333*	40 509*	38 206*	29 197	2
19 922	22 107	24 216	25 677	25 979	29 354	30 883*	36 538*	33 673*	25 858	3
7 809	8 308	9 101	9 457	9 956	10 921	11 557*	13 550*	12 761*	9 353	4
4 266	4 200	3 616	4 116	4 361	5 343	5 655*	6 829*	7 020*	4 999	5
5 487	6 823	6 531	6 888	7 542	9 188	9 232*	10 137*	10 657*	9 301	6
1 662	2 069	2 294	2 164	2 285	2 894	2 806*	3 417*	3 266*	2 877	7
1 202	1 177	1 220	1 243	1 408	1 533	1 678*	1 928*	2 012*	1 472	8
3 618	3 481	3 031	3 825	4 257	5 239	5 506	6 306*	7 615*	4 421	9
14 379	15 826	17 052	18 229	18 682	20 371	21 548*	25 025*	24 250*	19 411	10
11 109	12 805	13 178	14 072	14 117	17 078	17 682*	20 799*	18 740*	15 316	11
27 788	**30 114**	**31 803**	**33 356**	**34 656**	**38 970**	**41 564***	**47 650***	**45 813***	**34 510**	12
22 897	24 711	27 231	28 320	28 991	32 031	35 045*	39 514*	37 158*	28 632	13
21 353	22 942	25 758	26 248	27 159	30 202	33 047*	36 998*	34 746*	26 708	14
7 632	7 916	8 507	8 485	9 164	9 745	10 575*	11 818*	11 375*	8 615	15
3 226	3 604	2 885	3 068	3 641	4 136	3 950*	4 965*	5 330*	3 474	16
1 665	1 799	1 687	1 968	2 024	2 803	2 569*	3 171*	3 325*	2 404	17
2 658	2 793	2 793	2 906	3 514	3 622	3 652*	4 166*	4 260*	3 569	18
698	728	855	859	872	892	980*	1 215*	1 206*	698	19
1 238	1 131	1 223	1 257	1 314	1 481	1 680*	1 954*	2 188*	1 413	20
12 388	12 988	14 056	14 712	15 398	16 257	17 880*	20 162*	19 885*	14 488	21
10 806	12 474	12 876	13 622	13 558	16 718	17 372*	20 153*	18 304*	14 342	22
-4 182	**-5 244**	**-4 972***	**-6 177**	**-6 093**	**-8 145**	**-7 656***	**-9 825***	**-10 070***	**-8 987**	23
680	376	603	-209	145	-553	712*	-995*	-1 048*	-565	24
1 431	835	1 542	571	1 180	848	2 164*	460*	1073*	850	25
-177	-392	-594	-973	-791	-1 176	-982*	-1 732*	-1 386*	-738	26
-1 040	-596	-731	-1 048	-720	-1 207	-1 705*	-1 864*	-1 690*	-1 525	27
-3 822	-5 024	-4 844	-4 920	-5 518	-6 385	-6 663*	-6 966*	-7 332*	-6 897	28
996	724	499	742	1 229	728	846*	749*	994*	692	29
-504	-449	-365	-384	-536	-641	-698*	-713*	-806*	-774	30
-2 380	-2 350	-1 808	-2 568	-2 943	-3 758	-3 826*	-4 352*	-5 427*	-3 008	31
-1 991	-2 838	-2996	-3 517	-3 284	-4 114	-3 668*	-4 863*	-4 395*	-4 923	32
-303	-331	-302*	-450	-559	-360	-310*	-646*	-436*	-974	33
261 510.9	**300 238.5**	**269 686.0**	**282 591.4**	**290 657.7**	**332 331.2**	**297 812.3***	**310 602.1***	**314 295.2***	**349 005.0**	34
106.6	**106.6**	**107.4**	**106.5**	**106.5**	**106.5**	**106.1***	**106.0***	**105.0***	**103.0**	35
227 148.7	261 702.3	239 872.1	246 657.5	252 089.7	289 011.9	262 391.8*	273 355.3*	274 951.7*	304 202.3	36
106.3	106.4	107.5	106.4	106.3	106.4	105.6*	106.3*	104.9*	103.5	37
55 583.1	67 266.4	60 852.3	56 847.9	61 157.2	73 134.1	64 066.5	59 322.3	62 150.1	71 479.1	38
110.8	110.1	111.4	108.7	109.0	110.3	106.9	106.9	103.1	98.9	39
16 374.6	24 495.4	10 407.4	15 795.9	20 470.3	28 511.1	14 000.6	20 514.6	24 431.8	30 199.3	40
111.8	116.3	136.7	114.5	109.7	105.7	116.9	117.8	111.0	105.3	41
114 765.9	124 881.3	116 890.9	128 291.6	126 000.5	138 544.8	131 576.9	143 048.6	139 721,5*	149 863.0	42
106.4	105.4	106.6	106.0	106.3	106.8	106.8*	106.1*	106.1*	105.5	43
167 374.2	166 072.0	178 265.8	177 460.0	178 883.7	177 166.7	196 710.6*	195 029.3*	196 031.0*	191 675.5	44
105.4	104.8	106.7	104.8	104.9	103.5	105.6	105.6*	105.1	105.3	45
47 249.6	49 424.0	51 906.0	54 205.0	51 895.0	53 021.5	56 539.0*	57 720.0*	57 034.0*	64 489.0	46
105.0	104.8	104.0	104.2	103.6	102.8	105.0*	105.2*	106.0*	114.1	47
49 632.4	84 719.0	38 501.1	53 322.6	60 093.9	101 874.1	45 093.0*	63 249.9*	63 765.2	107 249.9	48
117.3	116.0	123.8	119.0	116.7	115.2	115.7	114.7*	103.5	104.4	49

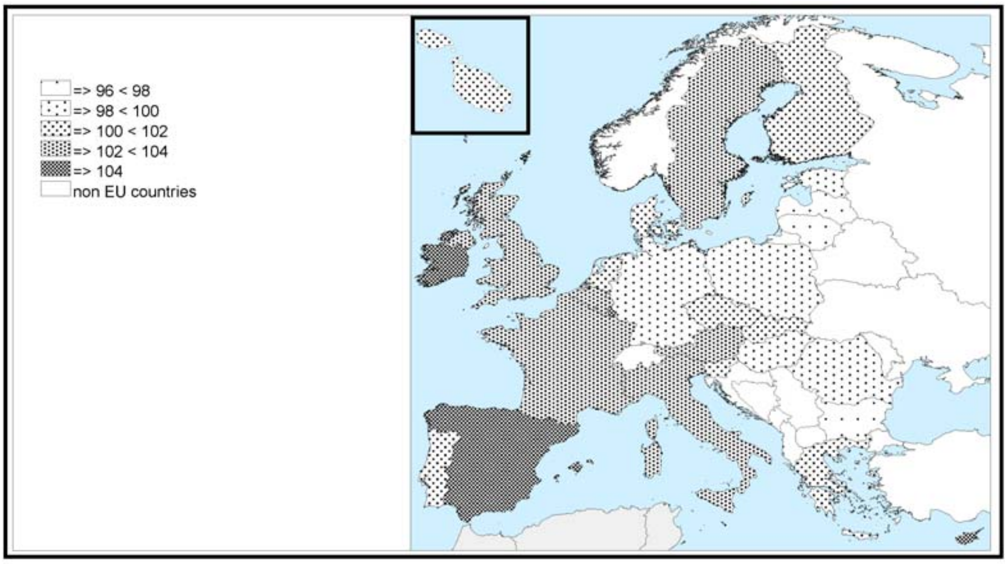
members accession to the European Union.

III. ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES IN 2004-2008

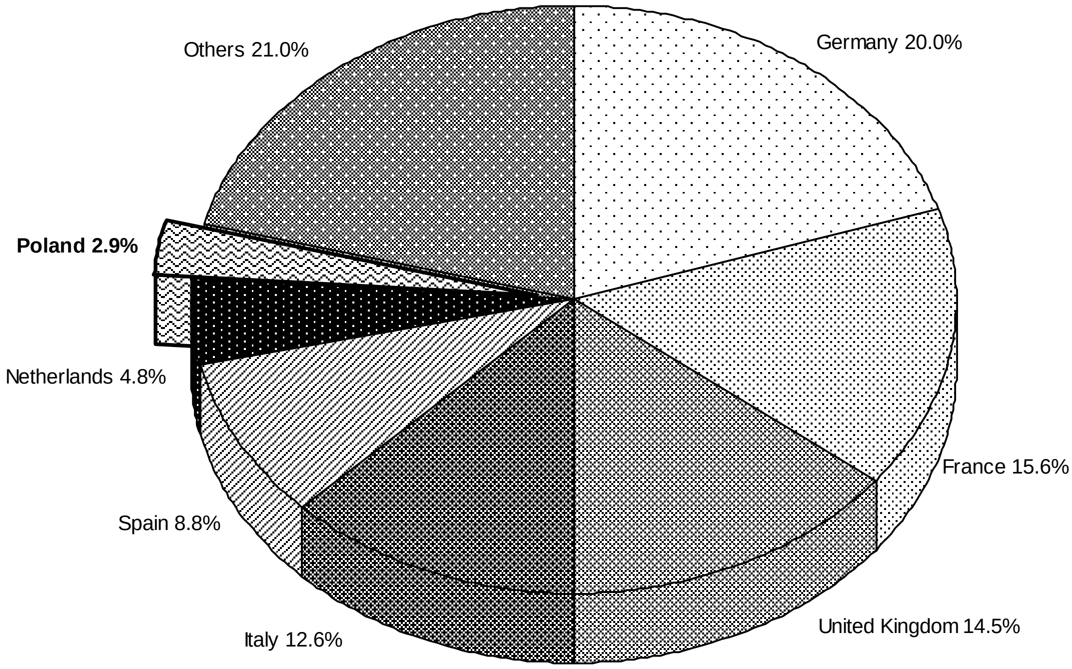
Table 1. **Population and natural increase**

Countries	2004	2008		2004	2008
	population (as of 1st January)			natural increase per 1000 persons	
	in thous.		EU=100		
European Union (27)	**488 757**	**497 455**	**100.0**	**0.8**	**1.1**
Austria	8 140	8 332	1.7	0.6	0.4
Belgium	10 396	10 667	2.1	1.3	2.0
Bulgaria	7 801	7 640	1.5	-5.2	-4.8
Cyprus	730	789	0.2	4.2	3.9
Czech Republic	10 211	10 381	2.1	-0.9	1.2
Denmark	5 398	5 476	1.1	1.6	2.0
Estonia	1 351	1 341	0.3	-2.7	-0.6
Finland	5 220	5 300	1.1	1.9	1.9
France	62 252	63 753	12.8	4.5	4.5
Germany	82 532	82 218	16.5	-1.4	-2.0
Greece	11 041	11 214	2.3	0.1	0.6
Hungary	10 117	10 045	2.0	-3.7	-3.1
Ireland	4 028	4 401	0.9	8.3	12.0
Italy	57 888	59 619	12.0	0.3	-0.2
Latvia	2 319	2 271	0.5	-5.1	-3.2
Lithuania	3 446	3 366	0.7	-3.2	-2.6
Luxembourg	455	484	0.1	4.1	4.3
Malta	400	410	0.1	2.2	1.5
Netherlands	16 258	16 405	3.3	3.5	3.1
Poland	**38 191**	**38 116**	**7.7**	**-0.2**	**0.9**
Portugal	10 475	10 618	2.1	0.7	-0.0
Romania	21 711	21 529	4.3	-2.0	-1.5
Slovakia	5 380	5 401	1.1	0.4	0.6
Slovenia	1 996	2 026	0.4	-0.3	0.9
Spain	42 345	45 283	9.1	1.9	2.3
Sweden	8 976	9 183	1.9	1.2	2.0
United Kingdom	59 700	61 186	12.3	2.2	3.6

Indices of number of population in 2008 (2004=100)



Structure of gross domestic product in EU (27) by country in 2008[a]



a Preliminary data; structure calculated on the data in euro.

Table 2. **Indices of gross domestic product (constant prices) in 2008 [a]**

Countries	Total		Of which			
			household and NPISH consumption expenditure		gross fixed capital formation	
	2007=100	2003=100	2007=100	2003=100	2007=100	2003=100
European Union (27)	**100.9**	**111.9**	**100.9**	**109.9**	**100.0**	**119.5**
Austria	101.8	114.4	100.9	109.4	101.8	112.7
Belgium	101.2	112.3	101.0	107.9	104.8	133.5
Bulgaria	106.0	135.6	104.8	136.0	120.4	232.5
Cyprus	103.7	122.1	107.0	132.1	109.8	142.5
Czech Republic	104.4	131.2	103.2	120.9	104.5	125.6
Denmark	98.9	110.8	99.9	117.5	96.4	127.6
Estonia	96.4	132.8	96.2	140.8	89.6	131.4
Finland	100.9	117.6	102.0	116.6	101.0	123.3
France	100.8	109.8	101.4	111.7	105.0	119.5
Germany	101.3	109.0	99.9	100.8	104.4	118.3
Greece	102.9	120.8	102.2	119.4	88.5	102.8
Hungary	100.5	115.2	99.3	107.8	97.4	108.6
Ireland	97.7	122.9	99.7	125.7	81.1	106.2
Italy	99.0	104.8	99.1	103.6	97.0	105.0
Latvia	95.4	141.6	89.0	151.1	86.8	166.2
Lithuania	103.0	140.1	104.7	165.1	93.9	173.6
Luxembourg	102.5	126.2	102.4	112.4	102.7	120.9
Malta	101.6	114.1	104.1	111.3	80.3	90.6
Netherlands	102.1	113.8	101.6	105.8	105.3	121.6
P o l a n d	**104.8**	**129.6**	**105.4**	**124.0**	**107.9**	**165.2**
Portugal	100.0	105.8	101.6	110.0	98.9	100.7
Romania	107.1	138.7	109.1	175.0	119.3	236.1
Slovakia	106.4	142.8	106.1	133.7	106.8	156.4
Slovenia	103.5	128.4	102.2	117.6	106.2	148.3
Spain	101.2	116.6	100.1	116.9	97.0	123.1
Sweden	99.8	114.7	99.8	110.8	103.5	139.8
United Kingdom	100.7	111.9	101.7	112.2	95.7	116.5

a Preliminary data.

Gross domestic product per capita in PPS (EU =100)

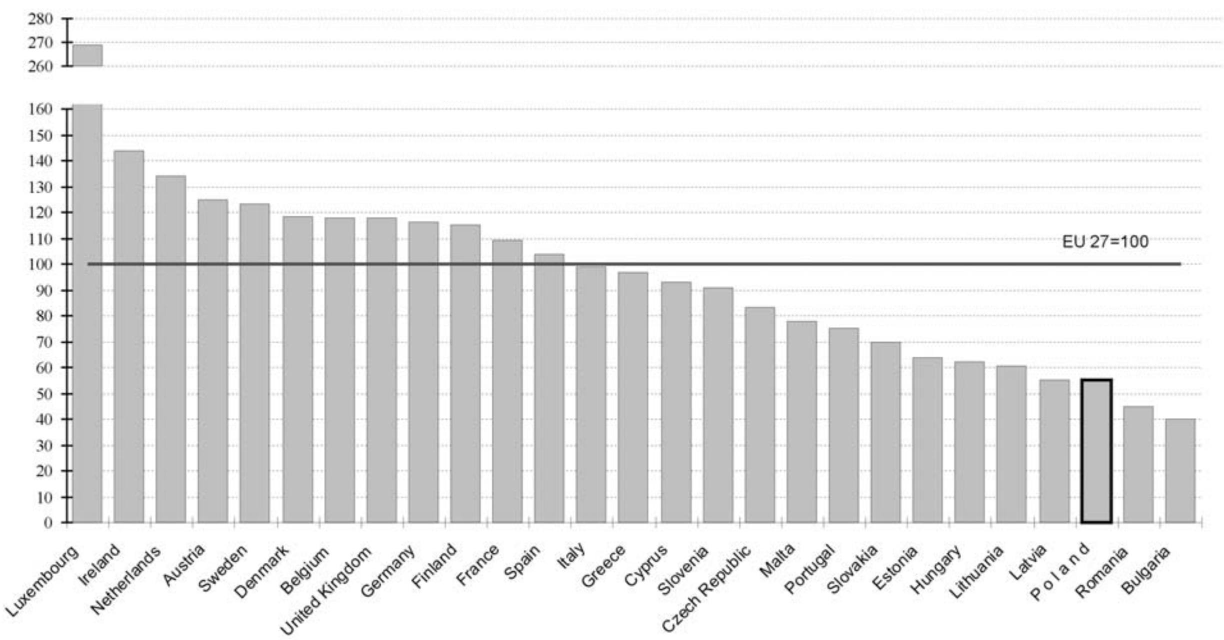


Table 3. **Economically active population[a] in the second quarter– on the LFS basis**

Countries	2004	2008		2004	2008	2004	2008
	employed persons			activity rate		employment rate	
	in thous.		EU=100	in %			
European Union (27)	**203 338**	**217 933**	**100.0**	**69.2**	**70.9**	**62.8**	**66.0**
Austria	3 715	4 036	1.9	71.1	74.9	67.7	72.3
Belgium	4 122	4 383	2.0	65.3	66.3	60.5	62.0
Bulgaria	2 922	3 316	1.5	62.8	67.9	55.1	63.9
Cyprus	327	372	0.2	72.7	73.5	69.4	71.1
Czech Republic	4 629	4 934	2.3	69.9	69.6	64.1	66.6
Denmark	2 705	2 820	1.3	80.2	80.9	76.0	78.4
Estonia	573	634	0.3	70.2	72.8	62.9	69.8
Finland	2 367	2 541	1.2	76.2	78.1	68.3	72.3
France	24 707	25 887	11.9	69.6	70.1	63.7	65.2
Germany	35 023	37 857	17.4	72.1	76.3	64.3	70.3
Greece	4 251	4 498	2.1	66.5	67.2	59.6	62.2
Hungary	3 869	3 838	1.8	60.2	61.2	56.6	56.5
Ireland	1 802	2062	0.9	68.7	71.9	65.5	68.1
Italy	22 067	23 168	10.6	62.7	63.5	57.7	59.2
Latvia	987	1 089	0.5	69.2	74.3	62.2	69.5
Lithuania	1 416	1 496	0.7	69.3	67.6	61.4	64.6
Luxembourg	188	208	0.1	65.8	67.8	62.5	64.4
Malta	145	159	0.1	57.6	58.8	53.4	55.2
Netherlands	8 004	8 464	3.9	76.6	79.4	73.1	77.2
Poland	**13 420**	**15 452**	**7.1**	**63.7**	**63.5**	**51.4**	**58.9**
Portugal	4 808	4 902	2.2	72.8	74.4	68.0	68.6
Romania	8 788	8 984	4.1	63.9	63.5	58.7	59.7
Slovakia	2 141	2 395	1.1	69.7	68.6	56.7	61.7
Slovenia	924	969	0.4	69.9	71.3	65.6	68.3
Spain	17 751	20 272	9.3	68.5	72.6	60.9	65.0
Sweden	4 241	4 518	2.1	77.7	80.4	72.4	74.8
United Kingdom	27 722	28 682	13.2	75.0	75.6	71.5	71.6

a Annual average; concern persons aged 15-64.

Table 4. **Unemployment – on the LFS basis**

Countries	2004	2008		2004		2008	
	unemployed persons			unemployment rate[a]			
	in thous.		EU=100	total	of which youth	total	of which youth
European Union (27)	**20 873.5**	**16 768.5**	**100.0**	**9.0**	**18.4**	**7.0**	**15.4**
Austria	203.4	162.3	1.0	4.9	9.7	3.8	8.0
Belgium	329.4	333.4	2.0	8.4	21.2	7.0	18.0
Bulgaria	406.4	199.7	1.2	12.1	25.8	5.6	12.7
Cyprus	15.2	14.8	0.1	4.7	10.5	3.8	9.5
Czech Republic	418.8	229.8	1.4	8.3	21.0	4.4	9.9
Denmark	150.5	98.0	0.6	5.5	8.2	3.3	7.6
Estonia	66.2	38.4	0.2	9.7	21.7	5.5	12.0
Finland	275.5	172.1	1.0	8.8	20.7	6.4	16.5
France	2 492.3	2 230.1	13.3	9.3	20.4	7.8	18.9
Germany	4 261.1	3 141.2	18.7	9.8	11.9	7.3	9.8
Greece	492.6	377.9	2.3	10.5	26.9	7.7	22.1
Hungary	241.2	329.1	2.0	6.1	15.5	7.8	19.9
Ireland	86.3	140.9	0.8	4.5	8.9	6.3	13.3
Italy	1 923.3	1 691.9	10.1	8.1	23.5	6.8	21.3
Latvia	112.2	90.5	0.5	10.4	18.1	7.5	13.1
Lithuania	183.6	94.3	0.6	11.4	22.7	5.8	13.4
Luxembourg	10.2	10.3	0.1	5.0	16.4	4.9	16.8
Malta	11.5	10.1	0.1	7.4	16.8	5.9	11.9
Netherlands	394.8	243.0	1.4	4.6	8.0	2.8	5.3
Poland	**3 230.0**	**1 210.7**	**7.2**	**19.0**	**39.6**	**7.1**	**17.3**
Portugal	347.3	427.1	2.5	6.7	15.3	7.7	16.4
Romania	776.5	575.5	3.4	8.1	21.9	5.8	18.6
Slovakia	491.0	255.7	1.5	18.2	33.1	9.5	19.0
Slovenia	60.5	45.5	0.3	6.3	16.1	4.4	10.4
Spain	2 227.2	2 590.6	15.4	10.6	23.9	11.3	24.6
Sweden	309.2	302.7	1.8	6.3	16.3	6.2	20.0
United Kingdom	1 362.8	1 752.8	10.5	4.7	12.1	5.6	15.0

a Harmonized; youth - concerns persons aged 15-24.

Table 5. **Harmonized indices of consumer prices in 2008**

Countries	Total		of which food and non-alcoholic beverages	alcoholic beverages and tobacco	housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	furnishings and household equipment and routine main-tenance of the house	transport	education
	2007=100	2003=100						
European Union (27)	**103.7**	**113.6**	**116.0**	**123.9**	**125.9**	**105.7**	**119.6**	**129.7**
Austria	103.2	111.7	115.6	116.7	124.7	103.9	117.5	115.0
Belgium	104.5	113.7	116.3	118.4	129.0	107.6	118.5	109.4
Bulgaria	112.0	145.6	155.0	234.2	138.8	110.7	151.8	145.2
Cyprus	104.4	113.4	124.6	110.8	138.8	101.9	110.3	126.9
Czech Republic	106.3	116.4	117.1	128.1	136.1	94.5	109.4	115.9
Denmark	103.6	110.1	114.9	103.7	118.1	108.0	115.3	118.6
Estonia	110.6	132.3	141.0	133.1	165.7	110.8	140.1	127.5
Finland	103.9	107.9	113.7	95.1	118.2	104.9	108.8	120.2
France	103.2	111.4	109.1	121.3	121.7	106.0	119.9	116.6
Germany	102.8	111.0	110.5	126.1	117.6	102.0	116.1	141.3
Greece	104.2	118.2	113.2	122.5	138.7	110.6	118.6	122.7
Hungary	106.0	131.5	143.5	134.9	169.9	101.7	126.5	146.0
Ireland	103.1	113.8	109.9	116.3	139.0	92.4	117.8	131.2
Italy	103.5	112.9	112.5	130.2	123.9	111.3	119.5	114.1
Latvia	115.3	153.5	170.3	184.7	195.9	118.0	154.7	173.3
Lithuania	111.1	126.7	145.0	124.8	150.1	102.2	140.4	113.6
Luxembourg	104.1	117.8	115.4	129.8	129.9	109.5	125.6	111.3
Malta	104.7	113.9	116.4	118.8	134.8	108.9	114.6	119.5
Netherlands	102.2	108.6	103.9	118.9	120.8	102.3	117.1	90.5
Poland	**104.2**	**114.6**	**120.8**	**118.3**	**126.9**	**106.2**	**122.3**	**112.1**
Portugal	102.7	113.4	109.7	132.7	120.3	107.3	119.5	133.0
Romania	107.9	147.3	137.1	193.8	200.2	121.3	153.7	144.5
Slovakia	103.9	122.0	118.2	121.0	149.9	94.6	111.1	164.2
Slovenia	105.5	119.2	119.1	125.3	139.8	120.6	113.1	125.4
Spain	104.1	118.2	122.5	124.2	128.4	111.9	125.9	122.5
Sweden	103.3	108.6	109.0	119.0	117.0	96.7	115.7	122.4
United Kingdom	103.6	112.2	119.3	115.2	137.3	102.9	120.2	149.8

Table 6. **Indices of industrial production[a] (constant prices) in 2008**

Countries	Total		Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing		Electricity, gas and water supply	
	2007=100	2003=100	2007=100	2003=100	2007=100	2003=100	2007=100	2003=100
European Union (27)	**98.4**	**109.6**	**95.6**	**83.3**	**98.2**	**111.1**	**100.6**	**105.2**
Austria	101.9	127.8	101.3	103.6	101.2	129.3	109.2	120.4
Belgium	99.5	110.4	107.0	122.4	99.6	109.7	97.9	114.1
Bulgaria	100.7	145.9	96.6	110.2	101.3	154.2	99.8	128.4
Cyprus	103.2	109.7	107.8	114.4	103.8	107.3	100.2	118.4
Czech Republic	100.2	143.8	97.5	98.2	100.3	152.1	96.9	102.0
Denmark	99.9	105.5	100.0	93.2	100.3	110.1	91.8	69.1
Estonia	93.8	134.2	87.7	107.0	95.0	138.0	88.3	99.7
Finland	99.2	119.7	100.0	113.7	99.5	122.2	95.7	91.9
France	97.4	101.7	96.0	95.7	96.8	101.7	101.9	102.2
Germany	100.0	119.7	91.2	83.6	100.2	122.0	99.6	99.7
Greece	96.5	99.4	95.7	87.3	96.0	98.9	98.6	105.5
Hungary	98.2	134.6	138.0	141.3	97.3	137.6	103.2	107.2
Ireland	100.1	116.6	91.0	100.7	100.0	116.9	103.9	114.1
Italy	95.7	96.7	90.7	93.5	95.3	95.6	100.4	108.0
Latvia	93.9	112.9	102.6	175.7	91.7	107.0	99.6	127.9
Lithuania	102.7	136.1	92.7	79.3	102.9	141.5	99.5	109.2
Luxembourg	96.3	102.9	99.4	76.0	94.8	103.9	..	95.4
Netherlands	101.4	110.0	110.0	97.2	98.9	110.6	104.7	118.8
Poland[b]	**103.4**	**149.1**	**100.4**	**99.4**	**103.9**	**157.0**	**98.3**	**105.4**
Portugal	96.0	98.0	102.1	103.5	96.4	99.4	92.2	88.1
Romania	101.0	122.1	99.6	103.5	100.7	125.7	106.6	104.6
Slovakia	102.0	135.9	80.0	78.3	102.5	145.5	102.1	92.8
Slovenia	98.1	120.7	98.4	111.8	98.0	121.9	101.1	104.7
Spain	93.2	100.8	86.9	80.3	92.2	99.3	101.0	115.3
Sweden	96.9	111.3	100.4	123.9	96.2	111.0	101.5	110.8
United Kingdom	97.2	98.0	93.3	71.5	97.3	101.6	100.3	100.7

a Working day adjusted data. *b* Data concern economic entities employing more than 9 persons.

Table 7. **Indices of industrial production[a] by main industrial groupings (constant prices) in 2008**

Countries	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer goods durables	Consumer goods non-durables	Energy
	2003=100				
European Union (27)	**109.3**	**121.0**	**107.3**	**103.9**	**99.8**
Austria	126.8	147.3	116.4	107.7	127.3
Belgium	105.4	131.5	82.9	110.9	108.0
Bulgaria	169.2	176.8	223.1	128.1	123.2
Cyprus	120.4	118.8	95.6	99.5	113.8
Czech Republic	135.1	193.3	270.6	100.6	107.3
Denmark	116.1	129.9	88.8	91.8	85.8
Estonia	132.2	202.2	117.1	113.4	103.5
Finland	107.5	151.9	102.0	99.8	98.9
France	98.8	106.2	86.2	102.3	101.2
Germany	124.6	128.3	105.1	106.8	98.9
Greece	91.2	89.5	107.5	104.4	103.6
Hungary	121.9	159.1	234.8	90.2	112.7
Ireland	93.0	126.3	153.0	148.1	112.4
Italy	94.6	98.2	92.4	95.0	104.7
Latvia	105.1	133.6	79.1	106.9	115.3
Lithuania	138.0	256.2	185.0	110.9	119.5
Luxembourg	104.1	133.1	..	88.0	95.4
Netherlands	111.1	117.3	112.8	104.3	108.9
Poland[b]	**145.5**	**219.7**	**230.3**	**130.2**	**103.0**
Portugal	109.8	89.5	79.3	92.1	89.0
Romania	123.6	138.7	150.7	119.2	103.7
Slovakia	118.7	192.3	292.1	106.1	91.4
Slovenia	120.3	145.0	98.1	117.7	102.5
Spain	94.1	110.3	98.9	98.7	111.1
Sweden	105.5	128.6	86.2	96.1	110.7
United Kingdom	100.5	106.6	100.6	98.2	85.4

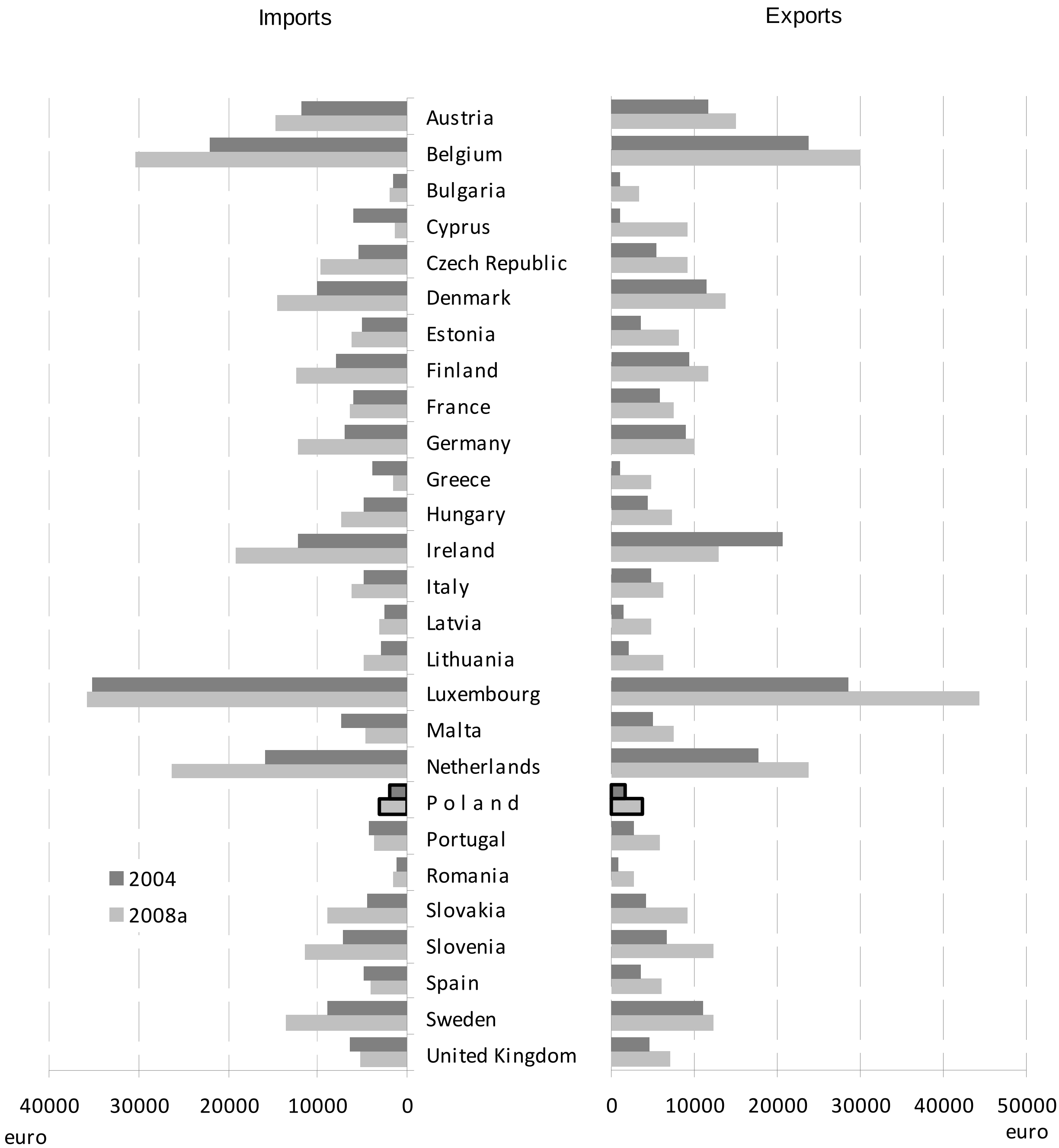
a Working day adjusted data. *b* Data concern economic entities employing more than 9 persons.

Table 8. **Imports and exports (current prices)**

Countries	2004 imports total in bn euro	2008[a] imports total in bn euro	2008[a] imports of which - in % - with European Union	2004 exports total in bn euro	2008[a] exports total in bn euro	2008[a] exports of which - in % - with European Union
Austria	96.4	124.7	78.0	95.2	123.0	72.2
Belgium	229.6	319.2	70.3	246.7	323.3	77.1
Bulgaria	11.6	25.3	56.6	8.0	15.3	60.2
Cyprus	4.4	7.2	67.7	0.8	1.1	68.4
Czech Republic	56.3	96.2	76.9	55.5	99.4	84.9
Denmark	54.8	75.6	72.2	62.0	79.5	69.9
Estonia	6.7	10.9	79.7	4.8	8.4	70.1
Finland	41.4	61.7	61.7	49.5	65.5	55.9
France	378.6	479.6	67.6	363.5	411.7	63.0
Germany	575.4	818.5	64.4	731.5	993.9	63.7
Greece	42.4	52.9	62.4	12.3	17.2	63.9
Hungary	48.7	73.4	67.9	44.7	73.2	78.0
Ireland	49.7	56.4	70.2	84.2	84.5	63.6
Italy	285.6	377.3	54.1	284.4	365.8	58.5
Latvia	5.7	10.9	75.3	3.2	6.9	68.4
Lithuania	10.0	21.0	57.3	7.5	16.1	60.3
Luxembourg	16.1	21.5	74.7	13.1	17.3	89.0
Malta	2.9	3.1	73.1	2.0	1.9	45.5
Netherlands	257.0	389.8	49.0	287.3	430.4	78.7
Poland	**71.4**	**139.3**	**71.2**	**59.7**	**114.6**	**77.5**
Portugal	44.2	61.2	73.5	28.8	38.0	73.8
Romania	26.3	56.2	69.2	18.9	33.6	70.5
Slovakia	24.0	49.8	72.8	22.3	48.2	85.3
Slovenia	14.3	25.1	71.2	13.2	23.2	68.1
Spain	207.7	272.9	56.9	146.8	182.4	68.2
Sweden	80.7	113.5	68.9	99.1	124.6	60.1
United Kingdom	378.4	429.7	53.2	279.4	311.7	56.9

a Preliminary data.

Imports and exports per capita (current prices)



a Preliminary data

In order to illustrate changes and prevailing tendencies occurring in the period 2004-2008 the dynamics indicators were presented, using the basis 2003=100. Based on the data available in the EUROSTAT database, the relevant conversions were made in the Analyses and Aggregated Studies Division of the CSO.

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